

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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THE TOBACCO CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON.—Our readers are aware that a Convention was to meet Washington, on the first of May, to consist of Delegates from the several tobacco growing States.—The shortness of the time, and other circumstances and engagements, leave us no adequate opportunity to give a full account of the proceedings of the Convention, which was highly respectable, both in the number, intelligence and high character of its members. Several members of Congress from the tobacco region attended as Delegates, and took a prominent part in the proceedings, evincing much earnestness and a high appreciation of the objects of the meeting.

A spacious chamber of the City Hall was politely offered to the Convention by the Mayor of the city. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Daniel Jenifer, Governor Sprigg, of Maryland, was unanimously called to preside, and Benjamin Jones, Esq. of Petersburg, to assist as Vice President of the meeting. J. S. Skinner, Esq., and Major J. Mercer, of Maryland, were in like manner appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. R. W. Bowie, a committee (of which he was the Chairman,) consisting of ten Delegates, was named by the President, to report such measures for the consideration of the meeting as might be best calculated to bring about a repeal or modification of the high duties imposed on American tobaccos in foreign countries, and otherwise accomplish the objects of the Convention. The Convention then adjourned, and on the next day re-assembled, when Mr. Bowie presented the Report of the Committee, together with sundry resolutions, which were finally adopted with great unanimity. The Convention then adjourned, having first passed a resolution giving the President power to re-assemble it when he may think the interests of the tobacco planters may demand it, and be thereby promoted. There is the less occasion to go into more detail now, since an order was taken by the Convention for printing the whole proceedings of the meeting, and a stenographer was in attendance, who will prepare for publication not only the resolutions passed, and valuable statistical documents submitted to the meeting, but the very able and instructive views presented by several delegates in attendance. The deep thinker and great orator of Massachusetts was there, a distinguished and most attentive auditor—Some suggested, and all would have been glad that he should have been called out, but we could find no excuse for it, "any how we could fix it." A mind like his is so quick to comprehend, and so easily grasps the whole of any subject, that we should doubtless have heard from him some new and striking reflections on the interests at stake, and the best manner of coming at our objects. Of such men, however, it may be said, *verb. sep. sat.* There is no doubt that with the lights shed upon it by the Report of the Committee, based chiefly on the statistical facts collected by that accurate and indefatigable investigator, Mr. Dodge, and the judicious and eloquent remarks of several gentlemen present, the great Senator went away sensibly

impressed with the neglect, injustice and onerous burdens under which the tobacco planter has so long labored, and that we shall find him a swift witness and an able advocate in another and a more appropriate sphere, when the time comes for action.

We shall feel it our duty to lay before our readers a full account of all that was done by the convention, as well as what has been done by Congress and the Executive, on this branch of national production, equal, as it seems, to one-tenth of all the exports of American produce to Europe. The information is full and the documents voluminous.—This duty is now the more imperative upon us, as the convention deemed it expedient to pass unanimously a resolution declaring that the time had arrived when the Tobacco Planters of the United States should have a special organ and advocate of their peculiar interests, to which they may look for the most recent and authentic information of every sort, connected with their pursuit—and as such, recommended the *American Farmer*, edited by J. S. SKINNER, to be subscribed to by the members of the Convention, and by all others engaged in the cultivation of Tobacco.

Resolutions were passed and committees appointed to draft an Address to the planters of Tobacco, urging them to memorialize Congress—and one was passed on behalf of the Convention itself, appealing to the members of Congress and Senators from the Tobacco growing States to use their influence for the relief of the Tobacco Planters from the onerous exactions and restrictions imposed by foreign governments on the produce of their labour. This is all which we have at present either time or room to say, and will be deemed sufficient until we can present our readers with a mass of details that will at once inform and astonish many good easy souls who have been all their lives, many without knowing it, submitting to the grossest impositions that ever oppressed the interests and the labour of any class of free white Christian people. We observed among the attentive spectators, our Senator, Mr. Merrick, Mr. Carroll, and our active and efficient agent, Mr. Niles.

THE FARMER'S NOTE BOOK—Register of Root Crops, and other matters, and reflections.—Every farmer should keep a note book, in which he should, every night, briefly register the important incidents of the day. So far from being irksome or difficult, it ought to be an amusement; but, whether amusing or not, its utility raises it to the distinction of a duty to himself and to his estate, which nothing should induce him to neglect.

Is not an account of all his transactions, a record to which he can at any time refer, as important to him, in his sphere and line of business, as are the books and correspondence of a merchant? Yet who would put confidence in the merchant—who would predict for him any thing but confusion in all his affairs, and ultimate ruin, who should fail to preserve his letters, in such order as to admit of ready reference, with a brief memorandum at least of the date and substance of his answers? and yet more, should he neglect to enter his receipts and his outlay?

But it would be superfluous to argue a self-evident proposition. The reasons that exhort every agriculturist to keep such a register, are so numerous and clear, that he who runs may read. To such an account might easily and ought to be added, a mineralogical table. But let that pass. Every one ought to be able to tell, at the end of the year, the day that he commenced planting his corn, and sowing his wheat, and so with every thing in the garden or in open field. The kinds sowed or planted too, ought to be noted, as well as the days

of digging, gathering or reaping—the number of acres tilled in the several crops, and the yield—not guessed at, (for there is a marvellous propensity to guess liberally,) but measured! He ought to know at the end of each year, how much corn, flour, meat, groceries, clothes, &c., has been consumed or used; as also the amount of his blacksmith's, his doctor's, his apothecary's, and, what comes next, his cabinet-maker's bill—how many horses, cattle, sheep or hogs bought—how many produced on his estate—how many eaten, sold, or died 'on the lift'—and so even down to the number of ducks and chickens—the butter and the soap, and tallow and lard.—These last items, the good housewife will supply from her memoranda, if the husband who requires it of her, will only go about it in the right way; and there are always two ways of doing every thing.—To catch flies every one knows that molasses is better than vinegar.

Various formulas have been given for keeping such registers, but we consider that as superfluous: too much system and formality is apt to discourage; and besides, plain common sense forms are the best; and, when overtaken by a rainy afternoon, (to which the reader is indebted for the scrawl we are writing,) these rough entries made in a common place book, may be systematized, and thrown into tabular forms, where the subjects admit of it.

How easy, at the end of the season, to run over his day-book, and, in regard, for instance, to corn, he might say, in a line, planted from 1st to 10th of May, 20 bushels—yellow gourd seed on so many acres; began gathering 1st November; yield so many bushels;—and so of other things. But to our particular purpose.—It was to ask especially, that a particular account be kept *this year*, of all that belongs to the culture and economy of root crops.

There can be no doubt, even our own opportunities of observation enable us to affirm it with confidence, that the extension of root crops, and especially of the *beet* family, is the most remarkable agricultural circumstance of the year!—Probably all who "raised" any last year, have greatly increased their crops this year; and hence, it is in this business, as in others adapted to the climate and the wants of the country; that it is not so important, in the beginning, that any should go largely into the experiment. It was example, trial, illustration that we wanted, to demonstrate the value of roots, were it only as an alternative for our domestic animals, to invigorate their health, to carry them well through the winter, and to augment the quantity and enrich the quality of their excrementitious offal. As we before said, the experiment has been made—the experimenters are, we believe, generally, satisfied with the result.—The scale of their operations in that culture will be enlarged, and thousands will, for the first time, follow their example. Well, to come back again to our point,—for like an over-energetic hound we often over-run the scent,—let us entreat that in respect of the culture of roots at least, a register to be kept, and furthermore, transcribed for the *American Farmer*! And here, a hint, on keeping and publishing this register! Let all the circumstances be noted, and if the result be unfavorable, be the more sure to make it known, with the *true causes faithfully set forth*.—"Give us the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Charge the weather, if inauspicious, with all that is properly chargeable to it. If the seed was defective, or not genuine; being of a different kind from what it was sold for, be sure to expose the name of the seedman. In that case, others who have bought of him, can tell whether they have been generally well treated, or, in like manner, imposed upon. Thus the farming community who deal with him, will be better able to judge, whether this case may have

been probably the result of accident, or whether it be attributable to ignorance or knavery; for there is no business or profession, no, not the law, nor even politics, that is not sometimes dishonoured by knavish practices—Even that of Divinity, before and since the days of Milton,

"Hath practised falsehood under saintly show."

Let the farmer above all things be sure to note any thing which has been defective in his own management, to which may be ascribed the failure of his experiments. If from want of forecast, or from causes inevitable, you were, in spite of all admonition, too late in sowing—if your ground was not well prepared, or not sufficiently manured, or not well-tilled—if by indolence or over-cropping yourself, you permitted the grass and weeds to overrun, or horses and hogs to break in and devour, be ye sure not to omit the acknowledgement—If any man do so, we open the Farmer to his neighbor to register that fact upon him. Extracts from the *Register of Root Crops*, in various parts of the country, with the particulars connected with, and necessary to a true understanding and a fair estimate of the results, would enable us at once to judge how far roots may, in this country, as they are in Great Britain, be reckoned a desideratum, in good and profitable husbandry. And here we would caution the farmer not to anticipate too much; nor to feel disappointed if his crop should fall much short of the brag-crops we read of. This is one of the disadvantages of publishing accounts only of enormous yields, some six hundred, some one thousand bushels to the acre. The largest crops have often been produced at a cost that likened them to the Indian's gun; and many are deterred from attempting what they could do with great profit, because they dare not hope to equal a premium crop. Finally, we entreat all, before it is too late, to register the first items in the process of the culture, to preserve and make public, minutes of their experiments with all root crops, as a field culture for stock, the present year; and this last sentence contains all that we intended to say when we took our pen. If the reader will attend to it, why, as to the rest, he may, as we doubt not he soon will—forget it.

For the American Farmer.

CURING HAY.

In an early number of the *Farmers' Register*, instructions are given for curing hay, which I have adopted, and pursued advantageously for several years; and, as many of your readers may not have seen that work, perhaps this communication may result in benefit to some of them.

I prepare stakes seven feet long, and two inches in diameter, sharpened at both ends—hay cut in the morning, if the weather is clear, is collected by a horse-rake in the evening. The foundation of the cocks are made three feet in diameter, and after being raised two feet high, a stake is run through into the ground, and the cock finished by putting hay over the top of the stake, and carried up in form of a cone. The stakes handle better by being smoothed with a drawing knife, and short hay forks are the best for the work. Orchard grass, and I suppose timothy and herds grass, put up in this way, rarely sustain injury from rain or wind, and after two days clear weather may be mowed away with perfect safety. If urgent business on the farm requires it, I do not hesitate to leave the hay out till a convenient season.

I cut no other hay but orchard grass: most persons prefer timothy; but if orchard grass be cut as soon as it gets into full bloom, it makes excellent hay, and if the first crop be not sufficient, there is a good chance for the second. The second crop is never so good in quality as the first, and a provident farmer ought never to rely on it, but may resort to it to supply the deficiency of his first crop. After the first crop is cut, if the land be kept clear of stock, for two or three weeks, it will afford excellent grazing, and after it is eaten down, if the cattle be removed, and it has the benefit of the September rains, it makes valuable pasture till December, and sometimes till Christmas. When butter is to be made in the fall, for winter use, the cows are always turned upon my orchard grass. I have never esteemed clover valuable for hay; it is not a healthy food for horses, though it does well for cattle. Sugar beets, with rough provender, corn shucks, (wheat or cat-tails,) is their best winter provision. Red clover with the acid of gypsum on exhausted lands has been found a most valuable improver; but I have been of late inclined to doubt after lands have been well improved by lime or marl, and putrescent manures, if red clover is not

generally estimated beyond its real worth. When red clover is sown on our oat or wheat fields, it is not usually grazed till the middle of October. If clover is not sown on them as soon as the grain is secured, the stock is turned in, and the fields remain a hack pasture, until ploughed for another crop. In this district of country, even under this treatment, white clover will grow on our improved lands, but red clover would generally be extinguished the first season. I have heard experienced farmers say, that the great improving property of the red clover was in the tap root. This consists in the vegetable matter it contains, and if the same quantity of vegetable matter could be imparted to the soil from any other source, the effects I should think would be equal. Some years ago upon the change of my system of farming, I was unable to make during the year, a dividing fence between my wheat and corn field, and, of course, after cutting the wheat, the field was not grazed; it had been dressed the year previous with marsh mud, and the white clover was equal to what I have seen in the fall of the year on fields sown with red clover. Red clover often fails from a defect in the seed, or the season; and, if the oats or wheat upon which it is sown, be luxuriant, it is liable to be smothered before harvest. White clover is indigenous, and on improved lands rarely fails: under any circumstances, and I think under provident husbandry would afford sufficient vegetable matter to keep them in healthy action. The last two summers I have spent some time in Pennsylvania—I conversed freely with some persons connected with the Philadelphia market, and found they esteemed white clover as more valuable for butter and beef than red.

The farmers of Maryland and Virginia have been marked for their improvidence, and among other proofs, a strong one is our dependance upon foreign states for our grass-seed. I have saved on my own farm clover and orchard grass seed, and I can say with confidence, they may thus be obtained at one-fourth of what they cost; and I confess with shame, that with this knowledge, I have generally depended upon the Baltimore market for clover seed. I warn our farmers against foreign seeds—By this means we have introduced the Plantain, the St. John's Wort, and the Richardson's Pent; and if we add to it the Canada Thistle, we shall have a heavy evil upon us. I have sown this spring but little clover seed; I purpose to keep my wheat fields, or some of them, clear of stock till late in October, and not graze them next year, till the month of May. I am very sensible that my speculation in relation to red clover, is contrary to received opinion—I do not advance it with confidence, and I desire to test it. Old Mr. Shandy thought there was nothing like a theory—I think an agricultural theory of little worth, unless its value be tested by experience. WM. CARMICHAEL.

Wye, Queen Anne's, Co., Md., April 20, 1840.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—The best evidence of the utility of such societies is the vast good they have done in the civilized world. In whatever countries the greatest improvements in agriculture have been made, such improvements have been effected chiefly through the instrumentality of such societies. Agriculture has been advanced to a higher state of perfection in England and France, than in any other countries. In no other countries are agricultural societies so numerous, organized in every agricultural district. They are also numerous in Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Italy and various other parts of Europe, and long experience has tested their vast utility.

In addition to the county and local societies, a board of agriculture was established at London, under the authority of government, about the year 1793. The county societies make their returns to the Board, and the latter communicate to the former the results of experiments and various improvements.

Such a Board established in every State of our American Union, for similar purposes, would be attended with advantages equal to those derived from it in England.

The laudable efforts which have been made for improvement by establishing societies and agricultural papers in various parts of the United States, have put a new face upon the country;—still it can hardly be expected that our improvements for perhaps half a century will equal the present improvements either in France or England.—This, instead of discouraging, should rather stimulate us to redouble our efforts.

See on another page how foreign news by G. W. W.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE—The New York "Spirit of the Times," referring to the intelligence from England received to the month of October, says—"The Agricultural Societies are mustering in great force to celebrate their anniversary meetings. The most distinguished noblemen in the realm take part in them, as well as the wealthy farmers. The result is unquestionably most propitious to the formation of agricultural knowledge, and the profession is elevated in public estimation. The papers are filled with reports of the dinners by which they uniformly commemorate their meetings, and the eloquent speeches are given at length. To this good feeling, to the intelligence thus circulated, and the emulation excited by the prizes offered, are we in a considerable degree to attribute the palmy state of English agriculture, and the constant improvement of English stock. May we soon rival the 'old country' in these appliances for improvement and their wholesome fruits!"

FENCING.—Perhaps there is no item of expense of more importance comes before the farming class of community than that of fencing. The fact that our best timber for fencing will soon be consumed ought to double the diligence of every farmer in trying what mode of fencing could be adopted on our prairies to the best advantage. No man can acquire his knowledge by his own experience alone; we learn in a greater or less degree by observing the practice of others. The plan I would propose would be hedging walnut. For cheapness and durability I think walnut will surpass any other mode of practice on our prairies. The walnuts should be planted in the fall season of the year, as soon as they fall from the tree. The ground should be back furrowed about the width of six feet so as to form a ridge in the centre; smooth the surface of the ground, then drop the walnuts one in a place about ten inches apart and cover them lightly with a hoe, say two inches in depth, carefully removing the clods of dirt which might hinder them from coming up in a direct line.—One fourth of a mile of fence may be made on the above plan and the cost not exceed five dollars at the highest rate paid for wages. About the middle of May or the first of June, the following season, the young shoots will make their appearance bearing some resemblance to young peach scions, which should be cultivated like a row of corn for the first season, afterwards they will take care of themselves by keeping cattle from treading them down.

A hedge of the above description may now be seen two miles west of Jerseyville, on the farms now occupied by Cope and Robbins. These hedges were planted in the fall of 1834; those planted on dry ground have grown from one to three inches in diameter, and have borne walnuts for two years past. A fence might now be easily made by driving spiles of lasty timber in the openings which are too large. I think a fence might in ten years be made of walnut capable of turning any kind of stock; besides, the trimmings from a fence enclosing eight acres would be firewood enough for one family. Perhaps it is proper to say that they will shade too much ground when planted on the south side of a field; but it will be of no injury to grass land, as grass readily grows on the roots of the trees.

It is the opinion of some however that they will die out when they come to be crowded, but I see nothing to confirm it, for not a single tree has, to my knowledge, died since the hedge was planted, and some of them are now touching and appear perfectly thrifty.

I hope, sir, the above hints will draw forth something on this subject more worthy of example.—Backwoodsman. NEW-YORKER.

TURNIPS—The common flat or white turnip is little cultivated among us, excepting for the table. The Swedish turnip or rutabaga is much more valued for its solidity, its supposed superior nutritiveness, and its endurance. It may be kept perfectly well until May, and often until June. They are easily grown; but the condition of the land cannot be too much enriched. With respect to the keeping of them through the winter, we protest, on account of the health and comfort of his family, against a farmer's ever putting any of the turnip or cabbage family into his house cellar; but they may be stored in his barn cellar, or a deposit may be made for them on his barn floor if the sides be well tiled in and the top carefully covered with hay, for which purpose the poorest will answer. Or I have preserved them in perfection by piling them in the field where they grew. For this purpose

the driest part of the field, dig a hole about six inches or a foot in depth, and wide and long according to the quantity of turnips you have to provide for; there deposit your ruta bags after they are dug and trimmed, and raise the pile in a sloping form like the pitched roof of a house. Do this after the dirt has been knocked off the turnips, and they have become as dry as circumstances will admit. Lay on the heap a thin layer of straw, and a thin covering of earth, leaving the south end of the heap, which should be made north and south, to be stopped up with several loose bundles of straw. Then make a few holes with a crow-bar to act as ventilators until the first heat of the turnips is over. Let them remain in this condition until the cold increases, so that they are in danger of freezing; then put another layer of straw and another covering of dirt, smoothed down neatly with the spade, so that it may shed the rain. Your turnips in this way will keep well all winter, and access to them will be easy through the winter, at the south end, by removing the loose bundles of straw, and afterwards carefully replacing them. The straw and dirt, by the aid of frost, will make a perfect roof to your turnip house, which will stand firm until the frost is gone. I have kept hundreds of bushels for my stock in this way; and if a farmer desires in the feeding season to make accurate calculations of the amount consumed as he goes on, he can put them up in heaps of one or two hundred bushels each in different parts of his field, managing with them in the way I have described.

The cultivation of green esculent vegetable crops cannot be too strongly urged upon our farmers. We shall never reach an improved husbandry until we get into a regular system of rotation of crops; and green feed for our winter feeding forms a part of that rotation. Condiments or esculents of this sort are as important for our cattle as potatoes and other vegetables are upon the farmer's table. The condition of our cattle, and especially our young stock and our milking stock, would be greatly improved by them. This green feed can be produced in many cases at a less expense than long feed. It makes, from the exact cultivation required, an excellent preparation for grain; and it supplies under proper management, directly and efficiently the means of enriching our farms, and of increasing their productiveness in a rapid ratio.—*H. Colman.*

BEANS.—The prettiest way for a man who cultivates but little land, to raise his own dry beans for next winter's use, is—not to plant the bush kinds by themselves, for this will require too much land, as the product is small,—but to raise white *pole* beans. The common case knife beans are excellent for this purpose. Strike out a dozen circles on the ground as large as a cart wheel. Put a wheelbarrow load of manure into it, and spade it up with the earth. Drop the seeds in the circle, on the outer edge of the hill, say six inches apart. Then insert eight or ten poles just within the circle, at equal distances from each other, and tie the tops of the whole together—forming a cone. Cover up the seed and wait the result. Each of these will yield you a peck or half a bushel of dry beans next fall—which if you have but a dozen such hills, will give you perhaps half a dozen bushels. This will be enough for your purpose. By this course but a little land is occupied. Pole beans yield very much more abundantly than bush beans, and occupy air whilst the latter must have the surface of the earth. If you wish to produce your own dry beans, reader, try this system the present season.—*Maine Cultivator.*

POTATOES AND PUMPKINS.

Friend Holmes:—For some time I have been convinced that the eyes from the stem end of the potato were preferable for seed to the seed end so called.

Last year I rejected the seed ends and cut the remainder into pieces containing two eyes each, and put three in a hill. Through the centre of the field, I planted four rows with such ends, three in a hill. The product of these was fourteen bushels. That of two rows on each side, seven—twenty-one per cent more, and the size more uniform. The varieties planted were the Mercer or Chenango. Other varieties may do differently.

My principal crop last year were the Mercer and the Cowhorn varieties, the latter yielded fifty per cent more than the former, probably owing to the rust striking the Mercer two weeks earlier than the other. As to the importance of selecting the best varieties of this root, I shall say no more in this communication, than to express my

surprise and regret that farmers in general are so totally regardless of their interest on this subject, believing, as I do, that the potato, badly as it is managed, is of more value than all other edible crops in the State, and that its value would be doubled by attending to the selection of the best varieties alone.

Pumpkins. Last year I sowed a small piece with the seeds of this plant and harrowed them in.

They were thinned and cleaned till their leaves covered the ground. Produce 2900 to the acre.

I am satisfied they should be planted in hills six feet each way. This will give 1210 hills to the acre; only one plant should remain in a hill, and all failures mended by transplanting.

This is done rapidly, as follows. Fasten a piece of sheet iron or an old shovel blade on a handle 3 feet long. The blade formed like the sugar dippers used by grocers. Go over the place and take from every missing hill a blade full of earth, then take one from another hill with a spare plant on it, and drop into the place, and then the work is done. Your obedient Servant, *JAMES BATES.*

Norridgewock April 6, 1840.

P. S. I think when the land is furrowed one way and chained the other a good shovel of manure should be dropped in each hill. The cultivator will do most of the hoeing.—*Maine Farmer.*

From the Yankee Farmer.

ROOTS FOR STOCK.

Every farmer should raise roots for his stock, as this branch of husbandry is found to be very profitable and constitutes one of the most prominent features in agricultural improvement. By raising roots the farmer will have the best and cheapest food for his stock, he can keep more stock and keep it in better condition, and as he increases his means of keeping stock he will have an increased quantity of manure with which he can enrich his farm.

Though there are several kinds of roots cultivated, and some may be suited to one kind of soil, and another to other kinds; and some animals may prefer one kind, while another race of animals may prefer a different variety. As this business progresses there will be exact experiments and a nice discrimination in these respects. It is found that all roots generally cultivated for stock will flourish well on any good tillage soil with good culture; and as a general thing these roots are valuable for all domestic animals.

Roots a good Food for Stock. Many experiments show that roots are a good food for stock, as it tends to keep them in a growing state, a healthy condition, for fattening beef, mutton and pork, and for producing a large quantity of milk, during the season that cows cannot get green herbage.

Young and middle aged cattle are often kept through a long winter, and consume a large amount of fodder, and yet they grow little or none, though they may not work, or in any way yield profit to the owner during this long season. They may have had good hay and good attention, but such dry food is not favorable to their growth, and a large amount is expended in keeping the animal from fall to spring, and what has the farmer for all this—for his summer's labor and winter's attention? He has merely passed his creature from fall to spring, retaining his size, and now ready to build upon by the use of proper food.

But let the farmer have an abundance of roots for his stock, and in a large expenditure he will find something more than a transit of his animals from one season to another; he will find bone, rich in marrow, muscles tender, and fat the most delicious, as the result of the superior keeping. If growth be the object he will find an increase that will pay well for the expense.

Roots are not only a good food to keep animals in a growing condition, but it is one of the best for fattening them. Cattle, sheep, and hogs may be made remarkably fat on roots, and in a short time too, if expedition be an object.

Milk cows, fed liberally on roots, will give as much milk in the winter as in the summer, and the milk is generally rich. By experiments that have been made, a moderate quantity of roots given to cows in the winter has caused a double quantity of milk.

In order for animals to thrive in winter, and for cows to give a good quantity of milk, they need some succulent food similar to that on which they feed in summer, and roots supply this deficiency admirably well.

With roots, and any coarse cheap fodder, cattle, horses, and sheep have been kept in a good thriving condition through the winter even better than they could have been kept on good hay alone.

As animals require some good succulent food to keep them in a growing state, so they require it for their health, and if they are confined to dry fodder, disease will often be the consequence; as is evident from animals being more liable to disease in the winter and spring, when they have been kept long from their natural food.

Roots are not only a good and cheap food, for fattening animals, for their health, growth and the secretion of milk, but they constitute a good food for laboring animals. Horses and cattle have worked hard when fed on roots instead of grain, and they have endured their labor well and continued in a good and healthy condition.

Roots a Cheap Food for Stock. As a general thing we get 12 times as many bushels of roots to the acre as we do of grain. The same land that will yield 50 bushels of corn to the acre will generally yield 600 bushels of roots. As to the correctness of this remark we would observe that farmers usually reckon 40 or 50 bushels of corn an average crop, and 5 or 600 bushels of roots an average crop. If we take the largest crops that have been produced, we find but few instances of 100 bushels of corn to the acre in New England, while the cases of 1200 bushels of roots are more common, considering the small extent to which the root culture has been carried.

It may be more labor to cultivate an acre in roots than an acre in corn, but the difference in cultivation is not probably greater than the difference in the two crops in exhausting the soil. Grain crops exhaust, while root crops ameliorate the soil.

It will here be observed by some farmers that besides the grain from corn there will be a considerable value in fodder. True there will; but the fodder from corn will not, we think, be worth more than the foliage of beets, which is excellent food for milch cows, and generally amount to three or four tons, green, to the acre.

If we compare a crop of roots with that of any of the small grains, we shall find that the grain is raised with less expense to the acre than corn, and that the crop is less, so that on deducting enough from a crop of roots to pay for the difference between the cultivation of the root crop and the grain crop, and then, we believe, there would be 12 bushels of roots to one of grain. We may mistake, but we wish for farmers to make their estimate and correct any error which they may discover.

We would not say anything against the raising of corn and the small grains in abundance, but only recommend that a good share of attention should be given to raising roots, as they are cheaper and better food for stock, and tend more to the general improvement of the farm.

Root Crops Improve the Soil. By the cultivation of roots the soil becomes very finely pulverized, and cleansed of weeds; and as a large surface of leaves is presented to the atmosphere, they imbibe the rich gases and obtain from the air the principal nutriment for the crop. In this way a large crop is raised without injury to the soil, and that crop is converted into manure and produces a large quantity from the acre, which applied to the soil enriches it more than the produce from any other crop. So as the root crop takes less from the richness of the soil and returns more than any other crop, it is evident that this system improves a farm very fast.

As the root crops are increased, the means of keeping stock are increased, and of course, the quantity of manure is increased; so the root crops and manure increase each other, with a corresponding increase and profit in the stock, and improvement in the farm, till the profit of the farm and its value are doubled. This is no whim, no false theory, but a sober calculation founded on facts, as we shall show before we leave the subject.

The leaves of roots serve as a medium for converting the richness of the atmosphere into a valuable and abundant crop, and that crop is consumed and makes manure to enrich the land; so that the riches, for vegetable productions, which abound in the atmosphere during the warm season, are conveyed to the earth for the production of various crops and the permanent improvement of the soil; with the great advantage, in the consumption of the roots, of furnishing the farmer with fat beef, mutton, and pork; increased daily products, and food for the support, growth and increase of all his domestic animals.

As roots do not exhaust the soil like other crops, and yet yield twice or three times as much food for stock, and manure in proportion, it is evident that they are profitable.

tates, but their descendants are lost to fame. The late John Randolph was a man of figures, and like Cicero and Lord Chatham, he used them without stint. On one occasion, speaking in Congress of his own State, he said, "The gentlemen of Virginia, when she had gentlemen." Though the princely establishments of the Wormleys, the Carters and the Fitzhughs, had fallen, Mr. Randolph knew there remained a class in Virginia distinguished for their manners, intelligence and hospitality. Few large estates now remain on the Eastern Shore. The law of descents and habits of extravagance, have made sad inroads. A new set of men are treading on the heels of the descendants of the old proprietors. I should prefer to see a liberal and munificent spirit among them, to a disposition to hoard up money for their children, which they would probably dissipate in idleness and excess.

JOHN OLDCASTLE.

Eastern Shore, Md., March 27, 1840.

HOW TO MAKE FARMING PROFITABLE.—From the last essay written by Judge Buel:—"The great secret of success in agriculture, consists in adapting our crops to our soils, in fitting the soil for the reception, in feeding them well, and in giving them proper culture; and the great obstacles to improvement are, ignorance of the principles or science of agriculture, a blind adherence to old practices, and a parsimony of expenditure. We better understand the economical management of animals than we do of plants. We know that we cannot make fat beef, or pork, or mutton, profitably, without we feed high. It requires a certain amount of food to keep an animal in good condition—all beyond this which the beast can consume, digest and assimilate, is virtually converted into flesh. Now, it makes a vast difference whether this extra food is converted into flesh in three months, or twelve; because, in the former case, three fourths of the ordinary food required to sustain life and condition, for a year, is saved to the feeder, besides an equal expense in attendance. It is precisely so with crops. One well fed acre is more profitable than three poor fed acres; because it requires only one-third of the labor, and will oftentimes give an equal or greater profit. Take Indian corn, for example, the average product of which I will assume to be thirty bushels an acre. Now if we make an acre of suitable rich soil, with twenty five loads of unfermented manure, and tend the crop well, we may get ninety bushels of corn from the acre—and the amount has oftener been swelled to one hundred and twenty. Here, then, is a net gain of sixty bushels by feeding an acre well, over the net gain of an acre not fed well. In regard to the cost of the manure, call it if you please \$25, and consider it capital expended. If you deduct this from the profits of the well fed acre, there would still remain a difference in favor of the latter, according to the common scale of prices, of \$25. If you merely charge the interest on the outlay, this would be \$1.50, and would diminish the difference between the good and bad acre but this amount, or would leave the crop on the rich acre worth \$55 more than on the poor acre. Estimate the farmer's corn crop at ten acres, and you will perceive that the cultivator of the ten rich acres realizes a net \$550 more than the cultivator of the ten poor acres. Carry out this comparison to the products of the whole farm, and we shall at once discover why the good farmer finds a profit in an outlay every four years of \$20 an acre in enriching his lands. But if we suppose—what is, in fact, the truth, that the long manure which causes the great increase in corn crop, is as good for the next crop as it would have been, had it been summer yarded, as was once, and is now often the case, the absolute additional expense is nothing—the food of the corn crop is absolutely saved to the farm. I might carry these illustrations to other crops, to farms and to districts of country. In my journeying in the states of New York and New Jersey, I have seen many farms, and some districts, where the intrinsic value of lands has been enhanced a thousand per cent, or in a ten fold degree, by the almost magic influence of improved husbandry, based upon the principles of working no more land than can be kept rich and worked well.

These facts suggest to the farmer who would keep the fertility and productiveness of his soil, the necessity of

1st. Consuming his crops, as far as practicable, upon his farm, or returning it to an equivalent in manner for what he carries off.

2d. Of carefully husbanding every animal and vegetable substance which he can command, of preserving it

from waste, and of faithfully and judiciously applying it to the soil as food for his crops; and

3d. Of studying those laws of nature which govern, to a greater or less extent, the whole business of the farm, and which can never be violated with impunity.

From the Yankee Farmer.

MAKING AND SAVING MANURE.

Mr. Editor,—In a former communication, I showed that a farmer could enlarge his manure heap by raising turnips, as his means for keeping stock will be increased. I will now endeavor to show how manure may be made and saved, or the way which I have practised for the want of a better; I speak from experience, for I have not the gift to make out a story from what I have not practised.

Every farmer should be studious to increase his means for making manure, and every observing and intelligent farmer as he proceeds in his agricultural campaign, discovers many ways of making and saving manure.

I keep seven cattle and one horse in one stable, the horse standing at the foot of the stable. After I shovel out the dung from where the cattle stand, I remove the horse manure to the cattle stall, leaving enough for the horse to stand on comfortably, and then cover this with oats or refuse hay which the cattle leave in their cribs, leaves, brakes, stubble, and various other kinds of rubbish, which may be collected in the fall. By this method all the urine is saved, and the cattle are made more comfortable by having a soft place to lay; and the manure is increased and made more valuable by being mixed with the rubbish. The barn yard (which is generally the receptacle for manure) should be made the lowest in the centre, then all the liquid manure will be saved. Those who have a convenient chance to draw muck, would do well to improve a time in the fall to deposit a quantity in the barn yard, which incorporated with the manure thrown from the stable will double the quantity, and by absorbing the liquid part will be about as valuable as the stable manure. There are many within my knowledge whose barns and barn yards are on a declivity; they throw the manure out of windows on the lowest side of the barn; the manure being exposed to the weather is completely drenched with every rain; consequently it loses the greater part of its richness and becomes almost worthless in comparison with what it might be by being thrown into the yard and mixed with other substances.

What should we think of that farmer who after having labored hard through the season to raise a crop, should leave it exposed to be destroyed by beasts, or should neglect to harvest his crops? why, we should say at once the man was a *sheer numskull*, or we might say he had turned *speculator*, had not one grain of the spirit of a Philanthropist, and intended to get his living by gulling the hard laboring class, who earn their bread by the sweat of the brow. With as much propriety might a farmer rest contented to see his manure wasting by which his crops are produced.

Those who intend to build barns should select a suitable place where a depository for the reception of manure can be built under the stable. The stable can be constructed with fall doors that can be opened and closed when necessary. This manure vat can be constructed in such a way that a team can pass in and out with ease.

To this place may be removed muck, loam, leached ashes, and all kinds of filth which every farmer knows is continually collecting about his buildings, forming a rich compost, which being secured in a great degree from the atmosphere and rains, all the rich juices are preserved from waste. The filth being removed from cellars, and about the buildings, creates a neat and healthy appearance.

PEACH TREE BORER.—As the season is now approaching to look over our Peach Trees, I send for your "Observer" a few hints upon their culture, for which I am in part indebted to Mr. A. J. Downing, the intelligent Newburgh Nurseryman.

"The greatest enemy to the Peach tree in our vicinity is what is here called the borer. From ignorance of its habits and carelessness in subduing it, it has increased so much within the last ten years that the average life of the Peach Tree appears to be reduced to about five years duration." Among the numerous recommendations have been boiled water applied to the roots, placing Anthracite coal ashes around the trunk, &c. These are not effectual.—The easiest and most certain method of ridding the Peach Tree of this disease, is to search out and destroy the

worm itself, semiannually. Every spring and autumn remove the earth four or five inches deep, about the neck or stem of the tree. On laying bare the bark, if the tree is attacked by the worm, gum will be discovered.—When this is the case, take your knife, and opening the bark follow the channel made by the worm until (if it have not left the tree) you discover and destroy it. Replace the earth, and the wound caused by the worm (if it do not completely encircle the tree) will speedily heal over again. This is easily done, and if followed up in Spring (April) and in the Fall (October) will soon exterminate them from our gardens.—Salem Observer. J. M. I.

Transplanting Fruit Trees.—As the season has now arrived to set Trees, (particularly Peach Trees—spring being, as we apprehend, preferable to the fall for stone fruits) by your request, I have forwarded a few remarks relative to my method of re-setting Fruit Trees.

Transplanting trees seems a very simple process; all do not however practice it equally well. The land should be mellow, free from lumps and stones, and made fine; the hole for a tree an inch through at the butt should be two and a half feet across, and from ten to fifteen inches deep. Care should be taken that the tree is not set deeper than it originally stood. Before setting, any bruised or broken root should be smoothly cut off with a sharp knife—fill in with your hand the fine soil all around the roots, placing all the fibres, &c. in as horizontal a direction as possible. When the hole is about half filled up, pour in three or four quarts of water, in order to settle the soil about the roots; when this has soaked down fill up with soil; and upon no account pour buckets of water upon the surface, as is sometimes done after the tree is transplanted; for it will often bake the earth so hard as to prevent the admission of air and dew. J. M. I.

GRAFTING FRUIT TREES.

As the season approaches for the grafting of trees we propose to offer a few hints upon the different methods practiced. **THE SPLIT GRAFT.** The old common method has been to cut off the tree or limb square across, split the stock and open it by a wedge, then shape the scion and fitting a shoulder on each side of the stock, so as to have a double chance of securing tree. This practice is liable to several objections.

1. There will be many failures, and the stock is not usually fit to graft a second time.

2. Grafting in this way is usually delayed till the stock is one inch or an inch and a half in diameter. It is therefore necessarily delayed till the tree is several years old.

3. It is difficult for the wound to heal with perfect soundness so as to secure a healthy and strong branch. The split in the stock, is liable to let the atmosphere and water into the heart of the tree and occasion disease and premature decay.

THE SADDLE GRAFT.

In this method the limb or tree is severed with a scarf or slanting cut. A limb or tree for this method need not be more than two fifths or one half inch in diameter, and may be cut with a scarf that shall leave the smooth surface thus cut about three fourths or seven eighths of an inch or even an inch from the upper to the lower extremity of it. The bark is then split downwards about one inch on opposite sides of the stock; that is from its upper and lower extremities and peeled up so as to allow the insertion of the scion. The scion is split up two inches from its lower extremity and one side of it cut off so as to leave it about an inch; both parts of it are then cut away on the inside so as to slide under the bark of the stock easily, the long part of it so as to be flexible and as it extends down across the scarf it covers up the pith or heart of the stock, and passes in under the bark below, and the bark on both sides then closes over the scion and is confined by a woolen string not drawn very close. The graft then stands firmly and has an opportunity to receive the sap on both sides of the stock or in both branches of it. This may be protected by a little wad of clay mingled with long dry grass gathered by the walls or in some place where it can be gathered of sufficient length to hold the clay together till the wound is healed. This process leaves a less wound in the tree—the graft stands more securely and there are two chances for it to grow. If it fails it can be cut off an inch below and grafted again the next year.

Inoculation.—This is after all better than either mode of grafting, as it can be done when the tree is still small.

er than for the saddle graft. The proper time is when the tree is about the size of a pipe stem, or one third of an inch in diameter. The common method is to cut through the bark across the tree horizontally and then split downwards; from this cut about one inch starting up the bark on either hand and then inserting the bud which had been cut in the right form. A better way is to cut the bark with the edge of the knife downwards and start it off with such a downward cut about one third of an inch; the piece of bark will be oval or circular at the top and about a quarter of an inch wide. Split this piece in the centre downwards and extend the split thus made down three quarters of an inch below where it was started from the wood; start it up on each side and insert the bud which is cut from its limb with the knife in the same position as in cutting the bark as above. That is, the bud is shaved off, the knife being set in about one tenth of an inch above it, a very little wood being taken directly under the bud, and the bark shaved off downwards for one half or three fourths of an inch below the bud. A little wood will be shaved off thus with the bark, but this must be removed up nearly to the bud, and the piece thus fitted will just cover the spot left naked on the tree, and the bark that had been started up closes over it, one of the parts passing each side of the bud, and thus the wood is all covered by the bud and the bark closes over its edges, leaving the bud protected by it and the wound in the best possible shape for healing speedily. Wind a soft woollen yarn round the tree to cover up the seam and keep the parts of the bark close to the bud. This should be wound up as high as the bud and passed once or twice around above the bud to keep the points of the old bark in place. Such experiments cost but little labor; any boy of 12 or 14 years can do it if instructed. If the bud does not grow the tree is not injured, and can be again inoculated or grafted. If the bud grows the top of the tree should be cut off an inch or one half an inch above the bud, so that the bud may grow the more rapidly. The time for grafting or inoculating is immediately after the sap begins to run sufficiently to start the buds. The scions whether for grafting or furnishing buds should be cut before the buds have opened or the sap begins to run rapidly, and may be preserved by setting the cut ends in the ground with the upper ends above the surface.—*Maine Farmer.*

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

RECIPES—Arrow-root Blanc Mange.—Take two ounces of genuine arrow-root, and beat it up with a little cold milk to about the thickness of cream; then boil a pint and a half of milk and pour upon it, stirring it all the time; flavor and sweeten it to your taste; boil it ten minutes, stirring it all the time; pour it into the mould and leave it till next day.

Arrow-root Custards.—Four eggs, one dessert spoonful of arrow-root, one pint of milk: sweetened and flavoured to your taste.

Arrow-root pudding.—Mix two table spoonfuls of arrow root with a little milk; then pour it into a pint of boiling milk, stirring it; and when cold add four eggs, some sugar, brandy or ratifia; boil it in a basin, and put a buttered paper over the top.

Isinglass Jelly.—Two ounces of isinglass to a quart of water; boil till it is dissolved; strain it into a basin upon a slice of lemon peel pared very thin, six cloves and three or four lumps of sugar; let this stand by the fire for an hour; take out the lemon and cloves, and add four table spoonfuls of brandy.

Apple Jelly.—1 lb. of apples pared and cored; 1 lb. of lump sugar put to a quarter of a pint of water, so as to clarify the sugar; add some lemon-peel; it must then boil until it is stiff; put it into a mould, when cold turn it out. If there is any difficulty in getting it out, the mould may be just put in warm water. This is a cheap and pretty looking jelly.

Italian Cream.—Mix a pint of thick cream with the juice of a large lemon, and a glass of white wine; put the peel of the lemon in whole, with a sufficient quantity of loaf sugar; beat them well together with a whisk; put a clear muslin over the mould, and pour the cream in; let it drain till the following day, then turn it out carefully. There are earthenware moulds on purpose, with small holes to let out the whey.

Tea Cakes.—Melt in milk two ounces of butter, mix with it a pound of flour, add one egg and a spoonful of yeast; make up the dough in small round cakes; flatten

them a little; bake them on a buttered tin. These cakes are intended to be buttered and eaten hot.

German Puffs.—A quarter of a pound of almonds beat well in a mortar with a little wine, or cream, six eggs, three whites, three spoonfuls and a half of flour, half a pint of cream, quarter of a pint of butter; sweeten to your taste; butter your cups, and bake them half an hour; this quantity makes twelve puffs in middle sized tea-cups.

To Make Soy.—1 lb. of salt 2 lb. of common sugar fried for half an hour over a slow fire; add to this three pints of boiling water, of essence of anchovies about half a pint, a few cloves, and a bunch of sweet herbs; boil altogether till the salt is dissolved; when cold, bottle it for use.

LATEST NEWS.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship United States, from Liverpool, arrived this morning, bringing London dates as late as the 31st ult. or six days later than the last arrivals.

Extract of a letter dated London, March 31.

"The London money and mercantile markets continue to be generally in very stagnant and unpromising state—money being held with increasing caution by the capitalists—in consequence of the advanced in the corn markets, and the rather unsettled prospects of the Whig administration, which has been contested in the House of Commons, on one or two questions of so much importance, that a change of administration is beginning to be considered a not very impossible event.

"The market for American securities was probably never more inanimate than during yesterday, and the present day.

The return of the Great Western steam ship is expected on Friday next, and all parties are in suspense until that time. Though the winds have been westward for the last three days, there has been no further arrivals from the United States, even the packets of the 1st inst. having not arrived at Liverpool last night.

The corn market advanced on Friday and yesterday.—Wheat being about 2s per quarter higher, and the duty fallen to 10s per quarter, and 10s 8d on the barrel of Flour of 196 lbs."

Liverpool Cotton Market, March 30.—There was a very good inquiry last week from the trade, which was freely met by the importers, and the late inferior kind of American again declined 1-8d per lb whilst other qualities command full prices. Brazils have rather improved, and Egyptian may be quoted 1d to 1d per lb higher. East India remains without change. The public sales of Sea Island were well attended, and of 880 bags offered nearly 700 were sold at 1d to 1d per lb advance for the common, and at full rates for the finer qualities. The total sales of the week amount to 35,300 bales, (of which 1,500 American have been taken for export, and 1,000 American on speculation) and comprise 760 Sea Island at 114d to 20d with 60 stained at 5 3-4d to 10d, 8,410 Bowed 5d to 6 3-4d, 1,110 Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee 4 7-8d to 6 7-8d, 20,650 Orleans 5d to 84d, 730 Pernambuco, Paraiba, &c. 8 7-8d to 9d, 540 Bahia 7 1-8d to 9d, 440 Maranhão 7 3-4d to 9d, 120 Peruvian 84d, 190 Carthage 5d to 54d, 40 Demarara 84d, 1,060 Egyptian 8d to 10d, 1,180 Surat 4d to 54d and 20 Madras at 5 1-8 to 54 per lb. There is no change in the market to-day, but the prices quoted at the close of the week are maintained. Sales to-day 5000 bags. Exporters have taken 500 American, 500 Surat and 100 Egyptian forms part of the sales. The remainder are principally American. On Saturday 4,000 bags were sold.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cattle.—About 200 head of Beef cattle were offered on Monday and all sold at \$7 to \$7.50 per 100 lbs. for good quality, which is about the same as last week. A few head of inferior were sold at \$6 to \$6.50. Live Hogs sell at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs.

Fish.—The demand for Shad still continues limited, and prices have given way a little. Sales of North Carolina trimmed, No. 1. at \$9.50 per bbl. and of Susquehanna and Potomac, untrimmed, at \$9. At the beginning of the week the price of Herrings was generally named at \$3.50, but purchasers refused to give that price, and the article continued to fall until yesterday, when the demand again became very active and considerable sale of North Carolina Herrings were made, at \$2.50 per bbl. and of Susquehanna and Potomac at \$2.75. A few sales of the latter had previously been made at \$2.50. In Mackerel and other descriptions we hear of nothing doing.

Molasses.—At auction on Tuesday, there were sold 25 bbls. Porto Rico Molasses at 304a31 cents; 23 bbls. ditto at 27 1/2 a 28 1/2; and 20 bbls. New Orleans at 28 1/2.

Plaster.—We note a sale this week at \$4.50 per ton.

Tobacco.—There was a fair business done during the week in Maryland Tobacco, the demand being active and the article taken freely at former rates, with a slight improvement occasionally for choice lots.—The sales comprise upwards of one half of the receipts. We continue to quote \$3.25 a \$3.50 and \$4 for common; \$5.50 a \$6.50 for fair to good descriptions, and \$7 a \$7.50 for fine. The arrival of several vessels from

Europe induces the belief that freight will soon decline. In Ohio Tobacco there is no business of consequence doing. The inspections of the week comprise 744 hhds. Maryland; 36 hhds. Ohio and 24 hhds. Virginia—total 804 hhds.

Flour.—Sales of Howard street flour were made freely from stores on Saturday at \$4.75, and early this morning several small transactions took place at the same price. Holders have since advanced their rates and are now asking \$4.87 1/2 generally, but no sales of consequence have been made. There has been considerable inquiry for the article to day, and \$4.75 has been freely offered and refused. Some holders manifest a willingness to sell at \$4.81, but buyers declining to meet them at this rate, no transactions have taken place. We quote the receipt price at \$4.62 1/2. No sales of City Mill Flour, and no stock on hand. Small sales of Susquehanna Flour at \$4.87 1/2.

Grain.—About 8000 bushels of Pennsylvania wheat have reached this market by the Tide Water Canal all of which was readily sold at 100a101c for red, and at about 103 white. Corn has improved a little. Sales of good Md. white were made to-day at 46c, and sales of Virginia at the same price. We quote good Md. yellow at 48c. Oats—25a26c for Md.

Provisions.—But little has been done in provisions to-day, and we continue to quote new Baltimore assorted Bacon at 9 cents, and Western of the same description at 8 1/2 to 8 3-4c. Western Lard No. 1 is held at 10c, and we note a sale to-day 100 kegs at that price, interest off for cash. In barrel provisions there is no movement, and prices without change.—*Amr. of the 28th.*

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

At Mobile, on the 10th inst., the Cotton market still continued quiet—about 1000 bales sold at 1c decline on previous rates; Exchange on New York 54a6 prem for 60 day bills. The Mobile Branch Bank checked on New Orleans at 34 prem. Nothing new in Freights.

At Richmond, Flour was held at \$4 1/2, and no sales.

At Georgetown, Flour, was \$4.65a4.81.

Augusta, April 23.—Cotton.—There has been a fair demand for Cotton since Thursday last, particularly for the better qualities, which are much sought after, while the inferior and middling description are neglected. The stock of prime on hand is very light—the bulk consisting of middling and fair cottons. The stock of all descriptions is on the decrease, and we do not think there is more than 25,000 bales in Augusta and Hamburg at the present time. The sales from warehouses this week have been to a fair extent, amounting to about 1200 bales, which were disposed of as follows: 13 at 5 cents, 10, 5 1/2; 12, 6; 24, 7; 81, 7 1/2; 225, 7 1/2; 72, 7 1/2; 232, 7 1/2; 424, 7 1/2; 91, 8; 26, 8; and 39 at 8 1/2. We continue to quote inferior 5a5 3-4; middling 6 a 6 3-4, fair 7 a 7 3-4, prime and choice in round bales 8 1-8, in square 8a8 1/2.

At Philadelphia, April 21.—Cotton.—There has been some export demand, and the sales exceed 300 bales, at 7 to 9 cts. per lb. for Mississippi; 8a9 cts for Mobile, and 9 1/2 cents for Upland. Exported this week 270 bales. Flour and Meal.—Yesterday later advices from England showing a decline on the price of Flour, were received, and the market became inactive. To-day there is no demand for shipment, and the receipts coming in are held at 4 1/2, and for city use \$5 per bbl. Rye Flour—Fair sales at 2 87 1/2 per bbl. Corn Meal—Sales at 2 87 1/2 a 2 83, and Brandywine 2 95 per bbl. Grain.—Wheat has receded one cent per bushel, the supplies arrive freely. Sales of 20,000 bushels at 99 cts to 1 02 per bushel; for good to prime Penna. red afloat on the Schuylkill, and on the Canal at \$1a98 cts; and near 2000 bushels to arrive by the Tide Water Canal at 1 02. Rye.—We quote at 50 cts, but no sales.

Corn.—The market to-day closes rather heavily. Sales of fair to good quality at 52 to 54 cts for Southern yellow and 49 a 50 cents for white.—Round yellow 53a51 cents. Oats.—Several cargo sales at 29a30 cts. Molasses.—Prices have not varied essentially, but the demand has been less active. A cargo of upwards of 220 hhds. Cuba Muscovado sold at 27 cts, an import of over 300 bbls. New Orleans in old bbls. at 29 cts; 70 hhds. Havana 24 cts. Plaster.—Several cargo sales on the Delaware at \$3a3 12 1/2 per ton. Tobacco.—No sales for export since our last, and receipts not heavy; inspected this week, 156 hhds; no material alterations to notice, but market heavy.

At New York.—the Cotton market keeps up—about 700 bales cotton sold at former prices. Every thing else was quiet, yesterday being Saturday.

At Boston, on Saturday, Flour was dull, but no change in prices. A cargo of North Carolina Corn sold at 58 cents.

At New Orleans, April 19.—The arrivals of produce have in a degree subsided, although the receipts are fully equal to the demand for export. The sales of Cotton within the last three days amount to about 9000 bales. The market is very inactive on account of holders showing a disposition to obtain a still further advance. Buyers are holding back for a while, hoping to bring holders down, and but little will be effected until they submit to a slight decline. The stock of Cotton on hand at this time is 205,739 bales, against a stock of 140,199 in 1839, at this date. **Liverpool Classification.**—Ordinary 54a6; middling 61a7 1/2; fair to fully fair 8a8 1/2; good and fair 9a9 1/2; good and fine 10. The demand for Flour for export, has been good, several sales have been made for England and the West Indies. The rates have ranged \$3,90a3,94, although some sales have been made at \$3,87 1/2.

IMPORTED AND VERY SUPERIOR LIVE STOCK.

Two Cows and a Heifer, of magnificent size and shape, and of the pure "improved short horn" blood, and an Irish Sow of the "improved Ulster" breed, will be offered for sale on the 5th of May next at Baltimore, on account of a gentleman in Europe, who has sent them to the Editor of the American Farmer as specimens of the best to be had in Europe. The cattle trace regularly through the Herd Book to the highest of the purest sources, as may be seen in the American Farmer of this date—and about the Sow, those who see her will admit there can be "no mistake!"

The National Intelligencer and Baltimore American will copy the above four times, and send their bills to this office to ap 23.

J. S. SKINNER.

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at moderate prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good milkers, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at

Chestnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate

PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, and a pair of first rate WORK HORSES.

Orders for the above addressed to SAM'L SANDS, publisher of the "Farmer," will be promptly attended to.

April 29, 1840—1 y.

PIGS.

Four pair of half BERKSHIRE pigs for sale. They are the produce of a first rate sow, and by a full blooded Berkshire boar.—Price \$8 a pair. Address, postage paid, S. SANDS, April 29.

Proprietor American Farmer.

ROHAN POTATOES

The subscriber has a small lot of this valuable Potato.—Apply at the office of the American Farmer. SAMUEL SANDS.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

For Sale by Robert Sinclair, Jr. & Co., Light-street, near Pratt-street wharf,

Viz: Loudon's Agriculture, Horticulture, Plants and Architecture; McMahon's Gardener, 9th edition; Lawrence's Farmers' Calendar; Haynes on Strawberry, Gooseberry, &c.; American Forest Trees; Bridgman's Gardener's Assistant; do Florist's Guide; American do. do; American and Hind's Farmer; Treatise on Cattle; Pessenden's Farmer, Gardener and Orchardist, 3 volumes; Parley's Botany; Nuttall's do.; Parley's Ornithology; Book of Fruits; Johnston's Theory and Practice of Draining and Embanking; Agricultural Chemistry, by Sir H. Davy, abridged; Ruffin on Calcareous Manures; Weeks on Bees; Butler's Farmer's Manual; Young Florist. April 29, 1840—1t.

ROHAN POTATOES, &c.

We have still a few of those uncommonly Prolific Potatoes warranted genuine, which we will (to close the sale) sell at the low price of five dollars per barrel, till Tuesday, May 5th, at 9 o'clock, when (if any are still unsold) we will sell them at auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, for cash, in lots to suit purchasers, at our Seed Store, corner of Calvert and Water sts. These Potatoes ought not to be planted till the middle of May. Their reputation is now too well known to need comment. We have in store direct from the grower, near London, Mangle Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, and the real Sicilia Sugar Beet, which on good ground and all things favorable, will bring Beets 30 lbs each.

We have also a very choice supply of the different kinds of English Peas, Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Lettuce, Onion, Carrot, Radish, Cucumber, Parsnip, Turnips, C-ery, Savoy, &c. raised by the same gentleman that hath these 25 years supplied us with those seeds that have been so highly approved by our patrons, and the present lot of Seeds have come to hand in fine order, and are for sale wholesale and retail by SAM'L AULT & SON, Corner Calvert and Water street.

P. S. For sale as above, Books on Gardening &c. fr 19 10t

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously.

N. B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap 23 3m

E. J. COOPER & Co.

JOHN T. DURDING & CO.

Offer to the public generally, a large stock of ploughs, embracing all the most approved kinds—Self-sharpeners, Wiley, Beach, New-York, Hillside, &c; Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Page's Corn and Seed Dropper, Wheat Fan and Grain Cradle, with a general assortment of useful articles. Castings for ploughs and machinery of all descriptions furnished to order by the pound or ton. Repairs done with neatness and despatch. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Prices on all articles made on the most pleasing terms.

Grant and Ellicott-streets, near of Dinmore and Kyle's. fr 26

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

I have from fifty to sixty Berkshire Pigs for sale. Some of them have a slight cross of the Barnitz, which is, I think, a great improvement, and a more desirable hog, (where there are Blacks to support) on account of the large middling.—These I have had to weigh upwards of 500 at two years old. Price \$10 per pair—\$5 for half down.

M. C. JONES.

Hager, (P. O.) St. Mary's county, Md.

ap 9 4t.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Will be made to order by the subscriber, (the patentee,) in Baltimore. Price \$150. A machine is warranted to cut fifteen acres of any kind of grain in a day, if well managed; to cut the grain cleaner, and leaves it in better order for binding, than is usually done by the cradle. It is supposed to be equally adapted to the cutting of rice by those who are acquainted with its cultivation. Machines ordered for this purpose will be furnished with broad tread-wheels suited to soft ground. The demand became so great last year, at the approach of harvest, that a sufficient number of machines could not be made in time. From the high reputation which they earned for themselves in the harvest, added to the former character, a great demand is anticipated. As the expense of manufacturing is heavy, and a failure of the wheat crop would probably prevent a sale of machines, it is my design to limit the manufacture to the number positively ascertained to be wanted. Farmers are requested on this account to send their orders as early as practicable. nov 20 6m*

OBED HUSSEY, Baltimore.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED.

The subscriber would inform the public that he is now prepared to furnish them with Fresh GARDEN SEEDS from Mr. D. Landreth, of Philadelphia, his Spring supply having just come to hand.

He has also on hand his usual supply of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS generally. His stock of Straw Cutters, Ploughs, Plough Castings, Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, plain and expanding, are very extensive.

Also—Newly improved HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES, the latter with iron & wood cylinders, superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, superior Trace Chains from 15 to 24 links to the foot, Wheat Fans from \$25 to \$40 each, Corn Planters, and a great number of articles too numerous to mention, all made of the best materials and in the most substantial manner, and will be sold low for cash or approved acceptances in Baltimore. Having an Iron Foundry and extensive Shops and Machinery driven by steam power, he is prepared to receive orders for machines and other Castings, and for building Machines. &c. &c.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

No. 36 W. Pratt street, Baltimore.

Who has also 23 bushels Seed Italian SPRING WHEAT in Store for sale.

Also—Offers 6000 well grown MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES. feb 19 J. S. E.

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELTER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.

R. B. CHENOWETH,

Corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, a No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 1 y

FOR SALE,

If application be made immediately, an imported MALTESE JACK of fine size and form, now nine or ten years old, which has proved himself a sure getter of very fine mules. Price \$500, and for any other particulars refer to the Editor of this paper.

ap 1 1f

THOMAS EMORY, Eastern Shore, Md.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, FRUIT TREES &c.

100,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, or any other reasonable quantity or of cuttings, are now offered for sale. The trees are genuine; all being raised by the subscriber, either at his Nursery here, or at his Southern establishment, at Portsmouth, in Lower Virginia. Also the Elata, Canton, Broussa, Moretti or Alpine, &c. &c. Fruit trees of all the different species; and of the most celebrated and surpassing kinds; the collection now offered is large.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, for 1839, is ready, and will be sent to all who apply. In that Catalogue, the very best kinds of fruit, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a Star.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Mass. Oct. 1839—nov 6 29t

FOR SALE—2 pair PIGS, 3-4 Berkshire and 1 4 Chester; they are 4 to 5 months old—price 15 dollars per pair.

Also—A half Durham BULL, 12 months old, by Mr. Beltzbover's bull, a beautiful roan, large and handsome. Price 30 dollars. Enquire of S. SANDS, office American Farmer. a 15 3t

AMERICAN GARDEN SEED, FRESH AND GENUINE, AND BEST SUITED TO A SOUTHERN CLIMATE.

BY THOMAS DENNY,

Seedsmen, Ellicott-street, near Pratt,

Who has on hand a great variety of the most useful kinds of GARDEN SEED, consisting of the best Early Blood Turnip Beet, Long Blood Beet, Sugar Beet, white and yellow, being part of a lot imported by Mr. Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, and a part imported by one of the first houses in Boston; also Mangel Wurtzel for stock, raised in Conn., by very skillful gardeners; Early and Late CABBAGE SEED of the very best and most useful varieties; RADISH, Short and Long Top Scarlet; White and Yellow Turnip; White Naples, White and Black Spanish, &c. &c. TURNIP SEED, fine assorted Early and Late; RUTA BAGA and YELLOW HYBRID; imported Cauiflower; Broccoli, Lettuce, Tomatoes, Squash, Parsnips, Carrots, Cucumbers, &c. &c.; Early and Late Peas, (Dwarf and Tall,) very superior.

—ALSO—

FIELD SEED, viz: Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herds or Red Top, English and Italian Rye Grass, very superior imported Scotch Oats, American do. that will not degenerate, being acclimated and grown in this State and Virginia, Vetches, White Dutch and Lucerne Clover, English Turf or Lawn Grass, a new article; Kentucky Blue Grass, ROHAN POTATOES, Early White Hill Potatoes, (not English,) but true Yankees, the best in the world, Common Field Pumpkin Seed, Mammoth Pumpkin Seed from a Pumpkin that weighed 150 lbs Early Garden and Crop Corn in variety, Dutton's Pure White Twin, (said to shell 6 bushels per bbl.) Baden, Dutton, Schartz's Large Golden Yellow, &c. &c. Garden Tools, assorted—Agricultural books, treating on best mode of farming and treatment of Stock, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Mulberry Trees, and the Management of Silk Worms, &c. &c.

N. B. Orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants, Shrubs, &c. will be duly attended to by timely notice, from a source that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Ap 1—6t.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beets, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be \$25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about \$200. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.—The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obad Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted, and nooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best, as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 2 1/2 feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be \$130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to \$100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty-street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost \$150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, imported lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price \$5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Planing machines, Tinning do; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for tenoning the same, of various kind; and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times,) an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning-shop, No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty-street. GEORGE PAGE.

American



Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

Vol. I.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. MAY 6, 1840.

No. 50.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS.—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 will invariably be charged if not paid within six months. Any one forwarding \$10, shall receive 5 copies for one year. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

THE TOBACCO CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON.—Our readers are aware that a Convention was to meet Washington, on the first of May, to consist of Delegates from the several tobacco growing States.—The shortness of the time, and other circumstances and engagements, leave us no adequate opportunity to give a full account of the proceedings of the Convention, which was highly respectable, both in the number, intelligence and high character of its members. Several members of Congress from the tobacco region attended as Delegates, and took a prominent part in the proceedings, evincing much earnestness and a high appreciation of the objects of the meeting.

A spacious chamber of the City Hall was politely offered to the Convention by the Mayor of the city. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Daniel Jenifer. Governor Sprigg, of Maryland, was unanimously called to preside, and Benjamin Jones, Esq. of Petersburg, to assist as Vice President of the meeting. J. S. Skinner, Esq., and Major J. Mercer, of Maryland, were in like manner appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. R. W. Bowie, a committee (of which he was the Chairman,) consisting of ten Delegates, was named by the President, to report such measures for the consideration of the meeting as might be best calculated to bring about a repeal or modification of the high duties imposed on American tobaccos in foreign countries, and otherwise accomplish the objects of the Convention. The Convention then adjourned, and on the next day re-assembled, when Mr. Bowie presented the Report of the Committee, together with sundry resolutions, which were finally adopted with great unanimity. The Convention then adjourned, having first passed a resolution giving the President power to re-assemble it when he may think the interests of the tobacco planters may demand it, and be thereby promoted. There is the less occasion to go into more detail now, since an order was taken by the Convention for printing the whole proceedings of the meeting, and a stenographer was in attendance, who will prepare for publication not only the resolutions passed, and valuable statistical documents submitted to the meeting, but the very able and instructive views presented by several delegates in attendance. The deep thinker and great orator of Massachusetts was there, a distinguished and most attentive auditor—Some suggested, and all would have been glad that he should have been called out, but we could find no excuse for it, "any how we could fix it." A mind like his is so quick to comprehend, and so easily grasps the whole of any subject, that we should doubtless have heard from him some new and striking reflections on the interests at stake, and the best manner of coming at our objects. Of such men, however, it may be said, *verb. sap. sat.* There is no doubt that with the lights shed upon it by the Report of the Committee, based chiefly on the statistical facts collected by that accurate and indefatigable investigator, Mr. Dodge, and the judicious and eloquent remarks of several gentlemen present, the great Senator went away sensibly

impressed with the neglect, injustice and onerous burdens under which the tobacco planter has so long labored, and that we shall find him a swift witness and an able advocate in another and a more appropriate sphere, when the time comes for action.

We shall feel it our duty to lay before our readers a full account of all that was done by the convention, as well as what has been done by Congress and the Executive, on this branch of national production, equal, as it seems, to one-tenth of all the exports of American produce to Europe. The information is full and the documents voluminous—This duty is now the more imperative upon us, as the convention deemed it expedient to pass unanimously a resolution declaring that the time had arrived when the Tobacco Planters of the United States should have a special organ and advocate of their peculiar interests, to which they may look for the most recent and authentic information of every sort, connected with their pursuit—and as such, recommended the *American Farmer*, edited by J. S. SKINNER, to be subscribed to by the members of the Convention, and by all others engaged in the cultivation of Tobacco.

Resolutions were passed and committees appointed to draft an Address to the planters of Tobacco, urging them to memorialize Congress—and one was passed on behalf of the Convention itself, appealing to the members of Congress and Senators from the Tobacco growing States to use their influence for the relief of the Tobacco Planters from the onerous exactions and restrictions imposed by foreign governments on the produce of their labour. This is all which we have at present either time or room to say, and will be deemed sufficient until we can present our readers with a mass of details that will at once inform and astonish many good easy souls who have been all their lives, many without knowing it, submitting to the grossest impositions that ever oppressed the interests and the labour of any class of free white Christian people. We observed among the attentive spectators, our Senator, Mr. Merrick, Mr. Carroll, and our active and efficient agent, Mr. Niles.

THE FARMER'S NOTE BOOK—Register of Root Crops. and other matters, and reflections.—Every farmer should keep a note book, in which he should, every night, briefly register the important incidents of the day. So far from being irksome or difficult, it ought to be an amusement; but, whether amusing or not, its utility raises it to the distinction of a duty to himself and to his estate, which nothing should induce him to neglect.

Is not an account of all his transactions, a record to which he can at any time refer, as important to him, in his sphere and line of business, as are the books and correspondence of a merchant? Yet who would put confidence in the merchant—who would predict for him any thing but confusion in all his affairs, and ultimate ruin, who should fail to preserve his letters, in such order as to admit of ready reference, with a brief memorandum at least of the date and substance of his answers? and yet more, should he neglect to enter his receipts and his outlay?

But it would be superfluous to argue a self-evident proposition. The reasons that exhort every agriculturist to keep such a register, are so numerous and clear, that he who runs may read. To such an account might easily and ought to be added, a mineralogical table. But let that pass. Every one ought to be able to tell, at the end of the year, the day that he commenced planting his corn, and sowing his wheat, and so with every thing in the garden or in open field. The kinds sowed or planted too, ought to be noted, as well as the days

of digging, gathering or reaping—the number of acres tilled in the several crops, and the yield—not guessed at, (for there is a marvellous propensity to guess liberally,) but measured! He ought to know at the end of each year, how much corn, flour, meat, groceries, clothes, &c., has been consumed or used; as also the amount of his blacksmith's, his doctor's, his apothecary's, and, what comes next, his cabinet-maker's bill—how many horses, cattle, sheep or hogs bought—how many produced on his estate—how many eaten, sold, or died 'on the lift'—and so even down to the number of ducks and chickens—the butter and the soap, and tallow and lard.—These last items, the good housewife will supply from her memoranda, if the husband who requires it of her, will only go about it in the right way; and there are always two ways of doing every thing—To catch flies every one knows that molasses is better than vinegar.

Various formulas have been given for keeping such registers, but we consider that as superfluous: too much system and formality is apt to discourage; and besides, plain common sense forms are the best; and, when overtaken by a rainy afternoon, (to which the reader is indebted for the acrawl we are writing,) these rough entries made in a common place book, may be systematized, and thrown into tabular forms, where the subjects admit of it.

How easy, at the end of the season, to run over his day-book, and, in regard, for instance, to corn, he might say, in a line, planted from 1st to 10th of May, 20 bushels—yellow gourd seed on so many acres; began gathering 1st November; yield so many bushels;—and so of other things. But to our particular purpose—It was to ask especially, that a particular account be kept this year, of all that belongs to the culture and economy of root crops.

There can be no doubt, even our own opportunities of observation enable us to affirm it with confidence, that the extension of root crops, and especially of the beet family, is the most remarkable agricultural circumstance of the year!—Probably all who "raised" any last year, have greatly increased their crops this year; and hence, it is in this business, as in others adapted to the climate and the wants of the country; that it is not so important, in the beginning, that any should go largely into the experiment. It was example, trial, illustration that we wanted, to demonstrate the value of roots, were it only as an alternative for our domestic animals, to invigorate their health, to carry them well through the winter, and to augment the quantity and enrich the quality of their excrementitious offal. As we before said, the experiment has been made—the experimenters are, we believe, generally, satisfied with the result.—The scale of their operations in that culture will be enlarged, and thousands will, for the first time, follow their example. Well, to come back again to our point,—for like an over-energetic hound we often over-run the scent,—let us entreat that in respect of the culture of roots at least, a register to be kept, and furthermore, transcribed for the *American Farmer*! And here, a hint, on keeping and publishing this register! Let all the circumstances be noted, and if the result be unfavorable, be the more sure to make it known, with the true causes faithfully set forth.—"Give us the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Charge the weather, if inauspicious, with all that is properly chargeable to it. If the seed was defective, or not genuine, being of a different kind from what it was sold for, be sure to expose the name of the seedsman. In that case, others who have bought of him, can tell whether they have been generally well treated, or, in like manner, imposed upon. Thus the farming community who deal with him, will be better able to judge, whether this case may have

been probably the result of accident, or whether it be attributable to ignorance or knavery; for there is no business or profession, nor the law, nor even politics, that is not sometimes dishonoured by knavish practices—Even that of Divinity, before and since the days of Milton,

"Hath practised falsehood under saintly show."

Let the farmer above all things be sure to note any thing which has been defective in his own management, to which may be ascribed the failure of his experiments. If from want of forecast, or from causes inevitable, you were, in spite of all admonition, too late in sowing—if your ground was not well prepared, or not sufficiently manured, or not well-tilled—if by indolence or over-cropping yourself, you permitted the grass and weeds to overrun, or horses and hogs to break in and devour, be ye sure not to omit the acknowledgement—If any man do so, we open the Farmer to his neighbor to register that fact upon him. Extracts from the *Register of Root Crops*, in various parts of the country, with the particulars connected with, and necessary to a true understanding and a fair estimate of the results, would enable us at once to judge how far roots may, in this country, as they are in Great Britain, be reckoned a desideratum, in good and profitable husbandry. And here we would caution the farmer not to anticipate too much; nor to feel disappointed if his crop should fall much short of the brag-crops we read of. This is one of the disadvantages of publishing accounts only of enormous yields, some six hundred, some one thousand bushels to the acre. The largest crops have often been produced at a cost that likened them to the Indian's gun; and many are deterred from attempting what they could do with great profit, because they dare not hope to equal a premium crop. Finally, we entreat all, before it is too late, to register the first items in the process of the culture, to preserve and make public, minutes of their experiments with all root crops, as a field culture for stock, the present year; and this last sentence contains all that we intended to say when we took our pen. If the reader will attend to it, why, as to the rest, he may, as we doubt not he soon will—forget it.

For the American Farmer.

CURING HAY.

In an early number of the *Farmers' Register*, instructions are given for curing hay, which I have adopted, and pursued advantageously for several years; and, as many of your readers may not have seen that work, perhaps this communication may result in benefit to some of them.

I prepare stakes seven feet long, and two inches in diameter, sharpened at both ends—hay cut in the morning, if the weather is clear, is collected by a horse-rake in the evening. The foundation of the cocks are made three feet in diameter, and after being raised two feet high, a stake is run through into the ground, and the cock finished by putting hay over the top of the stake, and carried up in form of a cone. The stakes handle better by being smoothed with a drawing knife, and short hay forks are the best for the work. Orchard grass, and I suppose timothy and herds grass, put up in this way, rarely sustain injury from rain or wind, and after two days clear weather may be mowed away with perfect safety. If urgent business on the farm requires it, I do not hesitate to leave the hay out till a convenient season.

I cut no other hay but orchard grass: most persons prefer timothy; but if orchard grass be cut as soon as it gets into full bloom, it makes excellent hay, and if the first crop be not sufficient, there is a good chance for the second. The second crop is never so good in quality as the first, and a provident farmer ought never to rely on it, but may resort to it to supply the deficiency of his first crop. After the first crop is cut, if the land be kept clear of stock, for two or three weeks, it will afford excellent grazing, and after it is eaten down, if the cattle be removed, and it has the benefit of the September rains, it makes valuable pasture till December, and sometimes till Christmas. When butter is to be made in the fall, for winter use, the cows are always turned upon my orchard grass. I have never estimated clover valuable for hay; it is not a healthy food for horses, though it does well for cattle. Sugar beets, with rough provender, corn shucks, (wheat or oat straw,) is their best winter provision. Red clover with the acid of gypsum on exhausted lands has been found a most valuable improver; but I have been of late inclined to doubt after lands have been well improved by lime or marl, and putrescent manures, if red clover is not

generally estimated beyond its real worth. When red clover is sown on our oat or wheat fields, it is not usually grazed till the middle of October. If clover is not sown on them as soon as the grain is secured, the stock is turned in, and the fields remain a hack pasture, until ploughed for another crop. In this district of country, even under this treatment, white clover will grow on our improved lands, but red clover would generally be extinguished the first season. I have heard experienced farmers say, that the great improving property of the red clover was in the tap root. This consists in the vegetable matter it contains, and if the same quantity of vegetable matter could be imparted to the soil from any other source, the effects I should think would be equal. Some years ago upon the change of my system of farming, I was unable to make during the year, a dividing fence between my wheat and corn field, and, of course, after cutting the wheat, the field was not grazed; it had been dressed the year previous with marsh mud, and the white clover was equal to what I have seen in the fall of the year on fields sown with red clover. Red clover often fails from a defect in the seed, or the season; and, if the oats or wheat upon which it is sown, be luxuriant, it is liable to be smothered before harvest. White clover is indigent, and on improved lands rarely fails: under any circumstances, and I think under provident husbandry would afford sufficient vegetable matter to keep them in healthy action. The last two summers I have spent some time in Pennsylvania—I conversed freely with some persons connected with the Philadelphia market, and found they esteemed white clover as more valuable for butter and beef than red.

The farmers of Maryland and Virginia have been marked for their improvidence, and among other proofs, a strong one is our dependence upon foreign states for our grass seed. I have saved on my own farm clover and orchard grass seed, and I can say with confidence, they may thus be obtained at one-fourth of what they cost; and I confess with shame, that with this knowledge, I have generally depended upon the Baltimore market for clover seed. I warn our farmers against foreign seeds—By this means we have introduced the Plantain, the St. John's Wort, and the Richardson's Pent; and if we add to it the Canada Thistle, we shall have a heavy evil upon us. I have sown this spring but little clover seed; I purpose to keep my wheat fields, or some of them, clear of stock till late in October, and not graze them next year, till the month of May. I am very sensible that my speculation in relation to red clover, is contrary to received opinion—I do not advance it with confidence, and I desire to test it. Old Mr. Shandy thought there was nothing like a theory—I think an agricultural theory of little worth, unless its value be tested by experience. WM. CARMICHAEL.

Wye, Queen Anne's, Co., Md., April 20, 1840.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The best evidence of the utility of such societies is the vast good they have done in the civilized world. In whatever countries the greatest improvements in agriculture have been made, such improvements have been effected chiefly through the instrumentality of such societies. Agriculture has been advanced to a higher state of perfection in England and France, than in any other countries. In no other countries are agricultural societies so numerous, organized in every agricultural district. They are also numerous in Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Italy and various other parts of Europe, and long experience has tested their vast utility.

In addition to the county and local societies, a board of agriculture was established at London, under the authority of government, about the year 1793. The county societies make their returns to the Board, and the latter communicate to the former the results of experiments and various improvements.

Such a Board established in every State of our American Union, for similar purposes, would be attended with advantages equal to those derived from it in England.

The laudable efforts which have been made for improvement by establishing societies and agricultural papers in various parts of the United States, have put a new face upon the country;—still it can hardly be expected that our improvements for perhaps half a century will equal the present improvements either in France or England.—This, instead of discouraging, should rather stimulate us to redouble our efforts.

See on another page late foreign news by G. Western.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.—The New York "Spirit of the Times," referring to the intelligence from England received to the month of October, says—"The Agricultural Societies are mustering in great force to celebrate their anniversary meetings. The most distinguished noblemen in the realm take part in them, as well as the wealthy farmers. The result is unquestionably most propitious to the formation of agricultural knowledge, and the profession is elevated in public estimation. The papers are filled with reports of the dinners by which they uniformly commemorate their meetings, and the eloquent speeches are given at length. To this good feeling, to the intelligence thus circulated, and the emulation excited by the prizes offered, are we in a considerable degree to attribute the palmy state of English agriculture, and the constant improvement of English stock. May we soon rival the 'old country' in these appliances for improvement and their wholesome fruits!"

FENCING.—Perhaps there is no item of expense of more importance comes before the farming class of community than that of fencing. The fact that our best timber for fencing will soon be consumed ought to double the diligence of every farmer in trying what mode of fencing could be adopted on our prairies to the best advantage. No man can acquire his knowledge by his own experience alone; we learn in a greater or less degree by observing the practice of others. The plan I would propose would be hedging walnut. For cheapness and durability I think walnut will surpass any other mode of practice on our prairies. The walnuts should be planted in the fall season of the year, as soon as they fall from the tree. The ground should be back furrowed about the width of six feet so as to form a ridge in the centre; smooth the surface of the ground, then drop the walnuts one in a place about ten inches apart and cover them lightly with a hoe, say two inches in depth, carefully removing the clods of dirt which might hinder them from coming up in a direct line.—One fourth of a mile of fence may be made on the above plan and the cost not exceed five dollars at the highest rate paid for wages. About the middle of May or the first of June, the following season, the young shoots will make their appearance bearing some resemblance to young peach scions, which should be cultivated like a row of corn for the first season, afterwards they will take care of themselves by keeping cattle from treading them down.

A hedge of the above description may now be seen two miles west of Jerseyville, on the farms now occupied by Cope and Robbins. These hedges were planted in the fall of 1834; those planted on dry ground have grown from one to three inches in diameter, and have borne walnuts for two years past. A fence might now be easily made by driving spiles of last year's timber in the openings which are too large. I think a fence might in ten years be made of walnut capable of turning any kind of stock; besides, the trimmings from a fence enclosing eight acres would be firewood enough for one family. Perhaps it is proper to say that they will shade too much ground when planted on the south side of a field; but it will be of no injury to grass land, as grass readily grows on the roots of the trees.

It is the opinion of some however that they will die out when they come to be crowded, but I see nothing to confirm it, for not a single tree has, to my knowledge, died since the hedge was planted, and some of them are now touching and appear perfectly thrifty.

I hope, sir, the above hints will draw forth something on this subject more worthy of example.—Backwoodsman.

NEW-YORKER.

TURNIPS.—The common flat or white turnip is little cultivated among us, excepting for the table. The Swedish turnip or rutabaga is much more valued for its solidity, its supposed superior nutritiveness, and its endurance. It may be kept perfectly well until May, and often until June. They are easily grown; but the condition of the land cannot be too much enriched. With respect to the keeping of them through the winter, we protest, on account of the health and comfort of his family, against a farmer's ever putting any of the turnip or cabbage family into his house cellar; but they may be stored in his barn cellar, or a deposit may be made for them on his barn floor if the sides be well filled in and the top carefully covered with hay, for which purpose the poorest will answer. Or I have preserved them in perfection by piling them in the field where they grew. For this purpose, of

the dryest part of the field, dig a hole about six inches or a foot in depth, and wide and long according to the quantity of turnips you have to provide for; there deposit your ruta bags after they are dug and trimmed, and raise the pile in a sloping form like the pitched roof of a house. Do this after the dirt has been knocked off the turnips, and they have become as dry as circumstances will admit. Lay on the heap a thin layer of straw, and a thin covering of earth, leaving the south end of the heap, which should be made north and south, to be stopped up with several loose bundles of straw. Then make a few holes with a crow-bar to act as ventilators until the first heat of the turnips is over. Let them remain in this condition until the cold increases, so that they are in danger of freezing; then put another layer of straw and another covering of dirt, smoothed down neatly with the spade, so that it may shed the rain. Your turnips in this way will keep well all winter, and access to them will be easy through the winter, at the south end, by removing the loose bundles of straw, and afterwards carefully replacing them. The straw and dirt, by the aid of frost, will make a perfect roof to your turnip house, which will stand firm until the frost is gone. I have kept hundreds of bushels for my stock in this way; and if a farmer desires in the feeding season to make accurate calculations of the amount consumed as he goes on, he can put them up in heaps of one or two hundred bushels each in different parts of his field, managing with them in the way I have described.

The cultivation of green esculent vegetable crops cannot be too strongly urged upon our farmers. We shall never reach an improved husbandry until we get into a regular system of rotation of crops; and green feed for our winter feeding forms a part of that rotation. Condiments or esculents of this sort are as important for our cattle as potatoes and other vegetables are upon the farmer's table. The condition of our cattle, and especially our young stock and our milking stock, would be greatly improved by them. This green feed can be produced in many cases at a less expense than long feed. It makes, from the exact cultivation required, an excellent preparation for grain; and it supplies under proper management, directly and efficiently the means of enriching our farms, and of increasing their productiveness in a rapid ratio.—*H. Colman.*

BEANS.—The prettiest way for a man who cultivates but little land, to raise his own dry beans for next winter's use, is—not to plant the bush kinds by themselves, for this will require too much land, as the product is small,—but to raise white pole beans. The common case knife beans are excellent for this purpose. Strike out a dozen circles on the ground as large as a cart wheel. Put a wheelbarrow load of manure into it, and spade it up with the earth. Drop the seeds in the circle, on the outer edge of the hill, say six inches apart. Then insert eight or ten poles just within the circle, at equal distances from each other, and tie the tops of the whole together—forming a cone. Cover up the seed and wait the result. Each of these will yield you a peck or half a bushel of dry beans next fall—which if you have but a dozen such hills, will give you perhaps half a dozen bushels. This will be enough for your purpose. By this course but a little land is occupied. Pole beans yield very much more abundantly than bush beans, and occupy air whilst the latter must have the surface of the earth. If you wish to produce your own dry beans, reader, try this system the present season.—*Maine Cultivator.*

POTATOES AND PUMPKINS.

Friend Holmes:—For some time I have been convinced that the eyes from the stem end of the potato were preferable for seed to the seed end so called.

Last year I rejected the seed ends and cut the remainder into pieces containing two eyes each, and put three in a hill. Through the centre of the field, I planted four rows with such ends, three in a hill. The product of these was fourteen bushels. That of two rows on each side, seventeen—or twenty-one per cent more, and the size more uniform. The varieties planted were the Mercer or Chango. Other varieties may do differently.

My principal crop last year were the Mercer and the Cowhorn varieties, the latter yielded fifty per cent more than the former, probably owing to the rust striking the Mercer two weeks earlier than the other. As to the importance of selecting the best varieties of this root, I shall say no more in this communication, than to express my

surprise and regret that farmers in general are so totally regardless of their interest on this subject, believing, as I do, that the potato, badly as it is managed, is of more value than all other edible crops in the State, and that its value would be doubled by attending to the selection of the best varieties alone.

Pumpkins. Last year I sowed a small piece with the seeds of this plant and harrowed them in.

They were thinned and cleaned till their leaves covered the ground. Produce 2800 to the acre.

I am satisfied they should be planted in hills six feet each way. This will give 1210 hills to the acre; only one plant should remain in a hill, and all failures mended by transplanting.

This is done rapidly, as follows. Fasten a piece of sheet iron or an old shovel blade on a handle 3 feet long. The blade formed like the sugar dippers used by grocers. Go over the place and take from every missing hill a blade full of earth, then take one from another hill with a spare plant on it, and drop into the place, and then the work is done. Your obedient Servant, *JAMES BATES.*

Norridgewock April 6, 1840.

P. S. I think when the land is furrowed one way and chained the other a good shovel of manure should be dropped in each hill. The cultivator will do most of the hoeing.—*Maine Farmer.*

From the Yankee Farmer.

ROOTS FOR STOCK.

Every farmer should raise roots for his stock, as this branch of husbandry is found to be very profitable and constitutes one of the most prominent features in agricultural improvement. By raising roots the farmer will have the best and cheapest food for his stock, he can keep more stock and keep it in better condition, and as he increases his means of keeping stock he will have an increased quantity of manure with which he can enrich his farm.

Though there are several kinds of roots cultivated, and some may be suited to one kind of soil, and another to other kinds; and some animals may prefer one kind, while another race of animals may prefer a different variety. As this business progresses there will be exact experiments and a nice discrimination in these respects. It is found that all roots generally cultivated for stock will flourish well on any good tillage soil with good culture; and as a general thing these roots are valuable for all domestic animals.

Roots a good Food for Stock. Many experiments show that roots are a good food for stock, as it tends to keep them in a growing state, a healthy condition, for fattening beef, mutton and pork, and for producing a large quantity of milk, during the season that cows cannot get green herbage.

Young and middle aged cattle are often kept through a long winter, and consume a large amount of fodder, and yet they grow little or none, though they may not work, or in any way yield profit to the owner during this long season. They may have had good hay and good attention, but such dry food is not favorable to their growth, and a large amount is expended in keeping the animal from fall to spring, and what has the farmer for all this—for his summer's labor and winter's attention? He has merely passed his creature from fall to spring, retaining his size, and now ready to build upon by the use of proper food.

But let the farmer have an abundance of roots for his stock, and in a large expenditure he will find something more than a transit of his animals from one season to another; he will find bone, rich in marrow, muscles tender, and fat the most delicious, as the result of the superior keeping. If growth be the object he will find an increase that will pay well for the expense.

Roots are not only a good food to keep animals in a growing condition, but it is one of the best for fattening them. Cattle, sheep, and hogs may be made remarkably fat on roots, and in a short time too, if expedition be an object.

Milch cows, fed liberally on roots, will give as much milk in the winter as in the summer, and the milk is generally rich. By experiments that have been made, a moderate quantity of roots given to cows in the winter has caused a double quantity of milk.

In order for animals to thrive in winter, and for cows to give a good quantity of milk, they need some succulent food similar to that on which they feed in summer, and roots supply this deficiency admirably well.

With roots, and any coarse cheap fodder, cattle, horses, and sheep have been kept in a good thriving condition through the winter even better than they could have been kept on good hay alone.

As animals require some good succulent food to keep them in a growing state, so they require it for their health, and if they are confined to dry fodder, disease will often be the consequence; as is evident from animals being more liable to disease in the winter and spring, when they have been kept long from their natural food.

Roots are not only a good and cheap food, for fattening animals, for their health, growth and the secretion of milk, but they constitute a good food for laboring animals. Horses and cattle have worked hard when fed on roots instead of grain, and they have endured their labor well and continued in a good and healthy condition.

Roots a Cheap Food for Stock. As a general thing we get 12 times as many bushels of roots to the acre as we do of grain. The same land that will yield 50 bushels of corn to the acre will generally yield 600 bushels of roots. As to the correctness of this remark we would observe that farmers usually reckon 40 or 50 bushels of corn an average crop, and 5 or 600 bushels of roots an average crop. If we take the largest crops that have been produced, we find but few instances of 100 bushels of corn to the acre in New England, while the cases of 1200 bushels of roots are more common, considering the small extent to which the root culture has been carried.

It may be more labor to cultivate an acre in roots than an acre in corn, but the difference in cultivation is not probably greater than the difference in the two crops in exhausting the soil. Grain crops exhaust, while root crops ameliorate the soil.

It will here be observed by some farmers that besides the grain from corn there will be a considerable value in fodder. True there will; but the fodder from corn will not, we think, be worth more than the foliage of beets, which is excellent food for milch cows, and generally amount to three or four tons, green, to the acre.

If we compare a crop of roots with that of any of the small grains, we shall find that the grain is raised with less expense to the acre than corn, and that the crop is less, so that on deducting enough from a crop of roots to pay for the difference between the cultivation of the root crop and the grain crop, and then, we believe, there would be 12 bushels of roots to one of grain. We may mistake, but we wish for farmers to make their estimate and correct any error which they may discover.

We would not say any thing against the raising of corn and the small grains in abundance, but only recommend that a good share of attention should be given to raising roots, as they are cheaper and better food for stock, and tend more to the general improvement of the farm.

Root Crops Improve the Soil. By the cultivation of roots the soil becomes very finely pulverized, and cleansed of weeds; and as a large surface of leaves is presented to the atmosphere, they imbibe the rich gases and obtain from the air the principal nutriment for the crop. In this way a large crop is raised without injury to the soil, and that crop is converted into manure and produces a large quantity from the acre, which applied to the soil enriches it more than the produce from any other crop. So as the root crop takes less from the richness of the soil and returns more than any other crop, it is evident that this system improves a farm very fast.

As the root crops are increased, the means of keeping stock are increased, and of course, the quantity of manure is increased; so the root crops and manure increase each other, with a corresponding increase and profit in the stock, and improvement in the farm, till the profit of the farm and its value are doubled. This is no whim, no false theory, but a sober calculation founded on facts, as we shall show before we leave the subject.

The leaves of roots serve as a medium for converting the richness of the atmosphere into a valuable and abundant crop, and that crop is consumed and makes manure to enrich the land; so that the riches, for vegetable productions, which abound in the atmosphere during the warm season, are conveyed to the earth for the production of various crops and the permanent improvement of the soil; with the great advantage, in the consumption of the roots, of furnishing the farmer with fat beef, mutton, and pork; increased daily products, and food for the support, growth and increase of all his domestic animals.

As roots do not exhaust the soil like other crops, and yet yield twice or three times as much food for stock, and manure in proportion, it is evident that they are profit-

able both for food, and in the general improvement of the land; and combining these very important advantages, no farmer who knows their value will neglect to raise them; and those who have not experience in this business should depend upon the many authorities in its favor, so far as to make a fair experiment.

Kinds of Roots Cultivated for Stock. Beets principally the sugar beet and mangel wurtzel, turneps, carrots, parsneps, and potatoes are the principal. All these kinds are valuable; some are suited to early and others to late sowing, so that farmers in New England can generally sow roots any time in the month of April, May and June, which affords a great convenience.

There may be some seasons in which sowing cannot be commenced so early as we have named, but several kinds of turneps yield good crops when sown in July, so that there is generally over three months in which some kinds of seed for root crops may be sown in a favorable time. This gives a great advantage, compared with the cultivation of crops that must be sown at or very near a particular point of time; and it affords a great convenience to farmers to enter largely into root culture.

By growing different varieties which are planted at different periods, they will require harvesting at different times, which is generally another convenience of importance. Some root crops are fit to harvest the latter part of September, others had better remain until there is danger of their freezing fast in the ground.

BET SUGAR.

During the last winter a memorial was presented to Congress by Mr. Charles L. Fleischman, on the culture of the Sugar Beet, which we consider a most valuable and interesting document. We should be glad to publish the whole, but must be content with a few extracts,—“blending the useful with the sweet.”

“The beets are now cut in thin slices, dried before any fermentation can take place, ground to fine powder, so that all cells are broken apart, and mixed with water, which dissolves the sugar before the mucilage begins to swell. The pure uncolored liquor obtained is evaporated, and the syrup brought into moulds to crystallize.

The general argument against the introduction of this branch of industry, that labor is too high in the United States, is incorrect, when we consider the other advantages which the United States have over every other country on the globe in almost every business, and especially in this branch of industry:

1st. The United States possess a climate which suits the beets better than the climate of Europe, because the summers are excessively warm, which increases the saccharine quality of the beet root.

2d. Plenty of cheap and rich land, subject to but a small tax.

3d. Inexhaustible stores of fuel, from which the great natural water-courses, rail-roads and canals branch over the whole Union.

4th. Well-constructed labor-saving machines of all descriptions.

5th. An intelligent population, which, when once acquainted with this branch of industry, will soon bring it to great perfection; a population understanding the use and management of machinery, and famous for improvements and inventions.

The following shows the amount of money paid by the United States, during a specified time, to foreign countries, for sugar:

In the year 1832,	\$2,933,683
1833,	4,752,348
1834,	5,537,829
1835,	6,806,184
1836,	12,514,551

By the adoption of this new branch of industry, the sums at present paid for importing sugar would be in short a clear gain to the country: its agriculture would be improved, and thousands of acres of exhausted and deteriorated land would be again taken up and improved. To procure the necessary manure for this purpose, the farmer would be obliged to increase his live stock, which would find, during the winter season, plenty of food in the residuum of the manufactory. It would increase the consumption of sugar among the less wealthy class, and would make their condition of life more comfortable, and, of consequence, greatly extend the population of the country.

An acre of good cultivated land yields, on an average, twenty tons of the beet root.—Beets were sold this fall, near Boston, for \$5 per ton.

One ton of beets yielded, when treated after the new method, 180 lbs. of white refined sugar. The cost of manufacturing a ton of beets into sugar would be, at a very high estimate, \$6. One hundred and eighty pounds of refined beet sugar would cost \$11, or 6 1-10 cents per pound, for which we now pay, at the lowest rate 15 cts.”

REPORT ON THE VALUE OF BONE MANURE, In comparison with ordinary Farm-Yard Manure.

BY THE HONORABLE CAPT. W. OGILVY, AIRLIE CASTLE.

[The thanks of the Highland Agricultural Society and the honorary silver medal were voted by the directors to the author of this paper.]

MR. WATSON of Keilor, introduced the use of bone-manure into Strathmore, having seen it used in England. I am not certain in what year he began to make experiments with it, or to employ it extensively, but I remember well that the great deficiency of farm-yard dung in 1827, (consequent on the almost total failure of the crop of the previous year) first induced me to try four acres of turnips without other manure, sown with 15 bushels of bone-dust per acre, which I obtained from Mr. Watson: it cost 3s. per bushel, or £2. 5s. per acre. The crop of turnips on these four acres was at least equal to the rest raised with farm-yard manure; but as the whole of the turnips were pulled, and the land received some dung before the succeeding crop, much stress cannot be laid on the circumstance of the following white crop and grass being good.

Next year, 1828, encouraged by the former successful experiment, eight acres were sown with turnips, solely with bone-dust; the soil a light, sandy loam; the sub-soil gravel and sand, coming in some places nearly to the surface, which is very irregular, but in general has a south exposure. This field had been broken up with a crop of oats in 1827, after having been depastured six years principally by sheep. The quantity of bone-dust given was 20 bushels per acre, and cost 2s. 6d. per bushel, or £2. 10s. per acre. The turnip crop was so heavy, that, notwithstanding the very light nature of the soil, it was judged advisable to pull one-third for the feeding cattle, two drills pulled, and four left to be eaten on the ground by sheep. The following year, 1829, these eight acres were sown with barley and grass-seeds, and the produce was 57 bolls 1 bushel, or 7 bolls 1 bushel nearly, per acre, of grain, equal in quality to the best in the Dundee market, both in weight and color. Next year, a fair crop of hay for that description of land was cut, about 150 stones an acre; and though I am now convinced that the field should rather have been depastured the first year, yet the pasture was better than it had ever been known before for the two following seasons, 1831 and 1832. It is worthy of remark, as a proof of the efficacy of the bone-manure, that in a small angle of this field, in which I had permitted a cottager to plant potatoes, well dunged, and which, after their removal, was included in one of the flakings of sheep, and had (one might have supposed) thereby had at least equal advantage with the adjacent bone dust turnip land, both the barley and grass crop were evidently inferior, and this continued to be observable until the field was again ploughed up. A very bulky crop of oats has been reaped this season, probably upwards of eight bolls per acre, but no part of it is yet thrashed.

Having detailed what may be considered a fair experiment during the whole rotation of the above eight acres, I may add, that turnips raised with bone manure, and fed off, and invariably with the same favorable results, with the prospect of being able to adopt a five-shift rotation, and to continue it without injury to the land. Every person in the least acquainted with the management of a farm, of which a considerable proportion consists of light, dry sandy loam, at a distance from town-manure, must be aware of the importance of this, from knowing the expense at which such land was formerly kept in a fair state of cultivation; indeed the prices of corn for some years past would not warrant the necessary outlay, and large tracts of land, capable of producing barley little inferior to that of Norfolk, must speedily have been converted into sheep pasture, but for the introduction of bone-manure.

NOTE.—For the last four years, 25 bushels of bone-dust have been given to the acre: the price this year was 3s. per bushel, or £2. 15s. per acre.

THE GRAPE VINE.

There are few things that afford more pleasure for the expense of time and trouble than a good and well managed grape vine. From considerable observation the

editor of this Journal was led to conclude, that a very erroneous practice was generally pursued in relation to grape vines; and three years ago determined to try an experiment. The error in practice alluded to is this: the vine is permitted to grow to the full extent of its ability, and thus every season a large portion of wood has to be cut off and thrown away. It occurred to the writer that this waste of the power of the plant might and ought to be prevented. Accordingly in the spring of 1837, he obtained an Isabella vine, one year old from the layer, having a very good root, and planted it in an ordinary soil, of rather a sandy quality, putting a wheel-barrow load of wood-yard manure and old lime mortar about the root. As soon as it began to grow he rubbed off all the buds but one, and trained that perpendicularly, rubbing off during the season all side shoots; and when it had reached to the top of a second story balcony nipped the end off, thus stopping its further growth. In the spring of 1838, he rubbed off every bud but two at the top of the vine, and trained these two along the front of the balcony, having stretched a large wire along the posts for their support. He rubbed off every side bud during the season, as at first. Both shoots made about thirty-five feet of growth this season. In the spring of 1839, every joint on the horizontal shoots were permitted to send forth its buds, and grow unmolested, till the branches had fairly set fruit, generally until they were about 18 inches long. Then the end of each branch was nipped off, and its further growth prevented. The perpendicular stem was carefully prevented from sending out buds. The whole plant was carefully watched that no more buds might be permitted to grow—each one being rubbed off as soon as it appeared. Thus from about the middle of June, the vine was not permitted to form any new wood. During the season the grapes grew uncommonly well, and every one ripened in good season, and was very fine, as was proved by the numerous company at the Horticultural Society exhibition, who unanimously pronounced them the finest grapes there. The produce of the vine was three hundred and fifteen bunches, all very large, and the berries of uncommon size. The society awarded to them its first premium for native grapes. Almost every body, however, doubted whether the plant had not been injured by this excessive bearing of fruit; and many old gardeners considered that it would be killed by it. The writer never doubted on this score. He had only compelled the plant to make fruit, instead of wood to be cut off and thrown away, and has no doubt that if he had been able to get the season before a greater length of wood for fruit branches, the plant would have supported a much larger quantity of fruit. On trimming the vine preparatory to its bearing in 1840, there was very little wood to be cut off. Only two buds were left on each branch of last year's growth, and these are now growing and showing fruit buds very finely. The vine is not dead, nor does it appear to have been injured in the least by last year's hard work. So far, the experiment is beautifully successful, and we now feel authorized to recommend this plan to all who love fine fruit. It must be borne in mind that the experiment was made with the ISABELLA grape; we of course cannot say any thing about its applicability to other kinds from experience; but the same reasoning applies with equal force to all kinds. If the powers of a plant can be turned from the formation of wood to that of making fruit, as we have proved it can be in the case of the Isabella grape, we do not see any reason why the experiment may not be successful with all kinds of grapes and fruit. One thing we do know that a plant that bears fruit does not grow as much as one that does not; and we are hence authorized to infer, that the power of the plant may be directed at pleasure, either to the growth of fruit or of wood—that by suppressing the one, you may increase the other, to a very great extent. The vine above described has attracted the attention of numerous persons, and many have determined to follow the example. It may be observed that this vine occupies no room at all in the garden. It grows close in the corner of the house, a single stem ascending fourteen feet to the balcony, when it starts off horizontally, as above described, along the balcony. Thus every house in any city that has a yard at all, so that the vine may be set in the earth, may have just such a supply of delicious grapes as the writer of this had last fall.

G. B. S.

Journal of the American Silk Society.

TREATMENT OF HORSES ON A JOURNEY.—Various opinions exist as to the best divisions of the stages which

a horse should be ridden or driven when performing a long journey. This must, in some degree, be regulated by his condition. If he is fit to, with a journey of 150 miles to perform, and three days to do it in, I should divide the distance into 25 miles each, or as near as the accommodation on the road would permit, starting, especially in the summer time, early in the morning, and performing the first 25 miles before breakfast. This enables you to have your horse well dressed, and to afford him three or four hours rest; and if he will eat two quarters of oats and a quarter of beans, (which should be divided into two feeds,) he will not take much harm. A moderate quantity of water must be given; at the same time it must be observed that too much will cause most horses to scour, and likewise to sweat more profusely; therefore the less he has in reason the better till his day's work is completed, when he should have as much as he is inclined to take. Gruel is an excellent thing, but it is not readily procured, properly made, on the road; it should invariably be boiled, and I prefer it made with wheat flour, as it remains longer on the stomach, and is less relaxing than when made with oatmeal. The usual method of preparing what they call gruel at inns, is to mix oatmeal with warm water, in which state it is decidedly bad; its emollient quality is produced by boiling, and if I cannot procure it in that state, I prefer water.—*Old Sporting Magazine for October.*

EXTENSIVE LOSS OF SHEEP—Last week several sheep on Willoughby-farm, Broom-field, discovered in the morning dead, and many others in a dying state. Immediate recourse was had to suitable remedies, but the flock continued falling under the mischief until 42 died. It appears that by the carelessness of some persons not belonging to the farm, the gate of a recently-cut wheat field had been left open, and the rakings not having been carried away, the sheep had broken in and overfed themselves, and having also broken into an adjoining field of barley; the excess of food thus obtained led to the serious loss sustained on the occasion. Several of the sheep were fat, and most of the ewes in lamb.—*Taunton Courier.*

CURE FOR SHEEP POISONED BY "LAMB-KILL."—In the spring of the year, sheep and lambs are very apt to eat the green leaves of the low laurel or lamb-kill as it is sometimes called.* This brings on a retching or vomiting of a greenish fluid which the sheep again swallows down. The animal begins to swell and becomes stupid, refuses to eat or drink, and finally dies. As soon as a sheep is discovered to be sick, and to throw up this fluid above mentioned, fix a gag in its mouth, by taking a short stick or a corn cob, tie a string at each end—put it into the mouth and pass the string up over the head of the sheep, so as to keep the gag in, and the mouth open; this prevents them from swallowing. A dose of weak liquid ammonia is very good. Roasted onions put under the fore legs are also beneficial. A communication by Mr. Newman, of Worcester, Mass., in the last number of the New England Farmer, recommends a strong decoction of the bruised twigs of white ash, given in doses of two spoonfuls to a sheep, especially if administered within twenty four hours after the sheep has eaten the poison.

For some reason or other, sheep are not so apt to get poisoned up east here, as they are down west, although we have an abundance of both sheep and laurel. Yet we have seen a whole flock here, prostrated by eating the leaves of the plant in question, and some of them died in spite of all our care.—*Maine Farmer.*

*It is the *Kalmia angustifolia* of Botanists.

CATTLE.

The following has been extracted from a very recent English publication of merit, written by A. Walker, and forwarded for publication in the Cabinet.—*Far. Cab.*

The best cattle have the face rather short; the muzzle small; the horns fine; the neck light, particularly where it joins the head; the chest wide, deep and capacious; the tail broad and flat towards the top, but thin towards the lower part, which it will always be, when the animal is small boned; the lower part of the thigh small; the legs short, straight, clean, and fine boned, though not so fine as to indicate delicacy of constitution; the flesh rich and mellow to the feet; the skin of a rich and silky appearance; the countenance calm and placid, denoting the evenness of temper, essential to quick feeding and a disposition to get fat.

Every breed of animals which has, through a few generations (two or three is sufficient) been over fed, requires similar feeding; and the offspring of such animals require and can digest more food than others, who have lived upon little.

All growing animals, including mankind, ought to be sufficiently well fed to preserve health and strength, but never to be stimulated by excess of food. The children of parents, however, who have through many generations, been well fed, would perish if given no more food than would be sufficient for an Irish or Highland Scot's peasant child.

The chief qualities sought for in cattle are the tendency to fatten on little food, and that to yield abundance of rich milk. The tendency to fatten is indicated chiefly by the capacity of the chest. Animals of all species says Mr. Knight, all other qualities being equal, are, I think, capable of labor and privation, and capable of fattening, nearly in proportion, as their chests are capacious; but the habits of ancestry will operate very powerfully.

It is the width and depth of frame, says Mr. Berry, which confers weight, and not the mere circumstance of great height. The equally great, if not greater weights, can be obtained with shorter legged animals; they are, independently of other recommendations, generally found to possess better constitutions and greater propensity to fatten.

Mr. Knight says, the constitutional disposition to form fat, is certainly hostile to the disposition to give milk. Cows which give little milk often present large udders, which contain much solid matter; and, to inexperienced eyes, a two year old Hereford cow would give a promise of much milk, where very little would be given. A narrow forehead, and a long face, nearly of the same width from end to end, as in the Alderney cow, certainly indicates much more disposition to fatten.

Fat animals are more generally those of the north, where cold diminishes sensibility. Fat indeed, appears to be the means which nature very extensively employs to lower sensibility by interposition between the skin and the central parts of the nervous system. Fat animals, accordingly, have not only less sensibility and irritability of the skin, but of the organs of sense generally. Thinner animals, on the contrary, are more generally those of the south, and have more acute sensibility and exquisite sensation.

In reply to this observation, Mr. Knight says, I do not doubt but you are right respecting the use of fat in cold climates; all sleeping animals, through winter, go to sleep in a fatted state. I do not think that breeds of cows which give much rich milk, are very hardy. The Alderney cows are what the Herefordshire farmer calls very *nesh*, that is very incapable of bearing hardship of any kind, and particularly cold, consequently of greater sensibility.

Cows which give much milk have the power of eating and digesting much food, and they require, whilst they give much milk, a very abundant and good pasture. The breeds of cows which give less milk, and present greater disposition to become fat, are generally less *nesh*, and will fatten upon less food. The influence of the feelings is very considerable. I have observed that whenever a young Hereford cow disliked being milked by the dairy-maid, she soon ceased to give milk; and I do not doubt that, in all cases, if the calves were twice every day permitted to suck after the dairy-maid had finished her labor, the cows would longer continue to give milk and in larger quantity.

This tends to corroborate what has been said as to greater sensibility being favorable to milking.

If this led only to distinction of these two kinds as to milking, namely—that of fatness and thinness, and that of smaller and larger organs of sense and greater or less sensibility, it would still be valuable, as showing, either at a later or an earlier period, what we may expect in this important particular. But perhaps its utility may extend still farther, and enable us to improve the race.

It may form a basis for our determining whether, in endeavoring to improve a breed, fatteners may most easily also become milkers, to some extent; or milkers may, to a similar extent, become fatteners; and what are the circumstances which would most favor such partial interchange, if not absolute improvement. Indeed from these principles I would conclude, that an animal fattening in the north would become a better milker in the south, where a more genial temperature would render fat less necessary, would increase sensibility, and would cherish

the secretion of milk, so intimately connected with that excitement of the reproductive functions which warmer climates produce.

As these two desirable qualities are both dependent upon one system, and as they are opposed to each other, (for excess of one secretion is always more or less at the cost of the other,) they will be most easily obtained by being distinctly sought for, and the animal of diminished sensibility will most easily fatten, while the animal of increased sensibility will most readily yield milk.

These views are confirmed by the conduct of the London dairy-men. While they acknowledge that the Alderneys yield the best milk, they keep none of them, whatever they may pretend, because these animals are peculiarly delicate, and more especially because they cannot, after being used as milkers, be fattened for the butchers. The York and Durham cows suit them best.

In certain constitutions, however, and, to a certain extent, there is a compatibility between fattening and milking.

Mr. Knight says, the disposition to give much and rich milk, and to fatten rapidly, are to some extent at variance with each other; but I have seen cases in which cows which have given a great deal of rich milk, have given birth to most excellent oxen, the cows themselves, however, always continuing small and thin whilst giving milk.

I very confidently believe in the possibility of obtaining a breed of cows which would afford fine oxen, and would themselves fatten well; but, as great milkers require much more food than others, the farmer who rears oxen, does not think much, perhaps not enough, about milk, and is in the habit (which is certainly wrong) of breeding his bulls from cows which have become his best, owing only to their having been bad milkers.

In the selection of bulls, besides attending to those properties which belong to the male, we ought to be careful also, that they are descended from a breed of good milkers, at least if we wish the future stock to possess this property.

SUB-SOIL PLOUGHING.

The following article is from the pen of one of the best farmers in Scotland. It is extracted from the British Quarterly Journal of Agriculture. By a letter from Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, the extensive Plough Manufacturers in Worcester, Mas. we learn that they will soon be ready to furnish Sub-Soil Ploughs of every desirable size, patented after the latest improvements which Mr. Smith of Deanston, the original inventor, has introduced.—*Yankee Farmer.*

On the Deanston frequent Drain System, as distinguished from and compared with the Furrow-Draining and Deep-Ploughing of the Midland Counties of England. In a Letter to the Editor. By the Right Hon. Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Bart., M. P., F. R. S., &c. Read Feb. 20, 1839.

A recent inquiry addressed to me by Lord Spencer, relative to the "Deanston frequent Drain System," induces me to believe that I may render some service to agriculture, if I am so fortunate as to direct the attention of your readers to this important subject at this particular time.

The great object of our quarterly publication is, as I conceive, the establishment of an authentic record of practical experiments; and by multiplying facts and proofs of this description agriculture will be treated as a science, and will advance, and the Transactions of our Society will become the depository of useful information, verified by the name and the address of the several correspondents.

Mr. Smith, of Deanston, in the county of Perth, was examined as a witness before the Agricultural Committee in 1836. He gave a detailed account of his system of draining, which very much resembled the furrow-draining of the midland counties of England, except that at Deanston, stone being on the ground, the drains are made with stones and not with tiles; and at Deanston the cover of the drain is 22 inches below the surface; whereas in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire the top of the tile in the furrow is not so deeply laid. Mr. Smith, when his land is effectually drained, lays it down without a furrow; in the midland counties the furrow is carefully preserved.

Mr. Smith, after draining, for the first rotation at least, does not bring to the surface any of the sub-soil; but by a plough of his own invention, which follows a common plough turning up the surface, he penetrates the sub-soil to the depth of 20 inches, and breaks and pulverizes the

lower crust without bringing it to the top. This sub-soil plough, such as Mr. Smith has used, is a heavy implement, requiring the draught of four, six, or eight horses, according to the tenacity and strength of the substratum.

Mr. Smith contends that the sub-soil, by being moved, becomes pervious both to air and moisture; and the efficacy of the drains is thus perfected and perpetuated; and that the character of the sub-soil itself, when relieved from superfluous moisture, and open to atmospheric influences, is entirely changed, that it becomes mellow and friable, and after one rotation, or a lapse of five years, that it may be brought to the top, by deep ploughing, with safety and propriety, and be mixed with the surface-soil to great advantage.

In the midland counties of England, deep ploughing after furrow-draining has been the constant practice; but the use of six horses in a sub-soil-plough is a novelty in Scotland. In England a portion of the sub-soil is raised at once to the top: at Deanston the sub-soil, though broken, is not so raised; and here the important question arises. When land is effectually undrained, which is the right treatment of the sub-soil? Will you bring a portion of it immediately to the surface by deep ploughing, or will you, with Mr. Smith, delay this operation for some years, until the sub-soil shall have been mellowed, after having been broken and penetrated by the atmosphere?

The advantages of the wide circulation of agricultural knowledge, of the multiplication of the experiments, and of the interchange both of the theory and practice between Scotland and England, will here develop themselves in the clearest light. Furrow-draining and deep-ploughing have been practised in England for half a century; yet the introduction of an analogous system into Scotland is regarded almost as a discovery. But in Scotland itself the greatest difference of opinion prevails on the question of turning up or only moving the sub-soil after draining. Some of the greatest authorities in East Lothian differ from Mr. Smith, and lean to the English practice. In the first furrow for green crop after draining, by two ploughs following each other, which is equivalent to trench-ploughing, they go down to the depth of 12 or 14 inches, and bring a certain quantity of virgin soil.

It is obvious that this difference of practice in the treatment of the sub-soil involves a most important question, which can only be solved by accurate and multiplied experiments. The outlay of capital, which is common to both plans, consists in effectual under-draining, and no subsequent management, no fresh application of capital, can be of any avail, unless, on retentive soils or a substratum of clay, the water be quickly carried off. This I take to be an axiom undisputed in agriculture; but after effectual draining, when the outlay has been incurred, the mode of treating the sub-soil affects only production, and does not involve expenditure; and greater produce without additional outlay is the grand object of the practical farmer.

We have seen that in draining Mr. Smith uses stones, because he has them on the spot. Tiles are substituted in the midland counties of England, because stones cannot be obtained easily, and because in the clay districts tiles are cheaply and easily manufactured.

It has always appeared to me that skill in agriculture does not so much consist in the discovery of principles of universal application as in the adaptation of acknowledged principles to local circumstances.

The peculiarities of soil and climate, what nature gives or nature withholds in each particular district, must be carefully considered and judiciously investigated, before any given experiment, though locally successful, can be pronounced to be generally useful or universally applicable. The neglect of this consideration has brought agricultural experiment into disrepute, on account of the heavy losses which they have occasioned. If the record now opened in these Transactions be faithfully kept, this evil will be averted; for I hope that each experiment detailed will be authenticated by the name of the party who makes it, and that every local circumstance of a peculiar character will be carefully particularized.

My attention having been thus directed to the various treatment of sub-soils after under-draining, I tried an experiment, in the year 1838, on a field of about eight acres of the poorest and wettest land. The surface soil is about five inches deep of black earth of a peaty quality: the sub-soil is a weeping retentive clay with sand and rusty gravel intermixed. This clay goes down to the bottom of the drains, which are of tile, laid 30 in-

ches deep, in every furrow.* This field is in a farm lately taken into my own hands, and was rented by the outgoing tenant at 4s. 6d. an acre. It was in pasture of the coarsest description, overrun with rushes and other aquatic plants.

After draining, on one-half of this field, I used Mr. Smith's sub-soil plough, on the other half I trench-ploughed to the depth of 10 inches by two ploughs following in succession: in the first part not mixed with the surface any the sub-soil, in the last part commingling the surface and the sub-soil in nearly equal proportions. The whole field was heavily but equally manured and planted with potatoes; and though the potato crop even on good land, in this neighborhood, was below an average, yet the crop in this field exceeded an average, and yielded about 12 tons per acre. The field is equally drained in every year. I filled up the tile-drains with porous materials, such as stones, moor-turf reversed, and tops of thinnings of young plantations, to the exclusion of the retentive clay which held the water. The crop of potatoes was so equal throughout the field, that I am unable to pronounce positively which part was the best; but I am inclined to give the preference to that portion where Mr. Smith's sub-soil plough was used. Since the potatoes were taken up the land has not been ploughed or ridged up, but remains perfectly flat; and I observe, where Mr. Smith's sub-soil plough was used, that no water whatever, notwithstanding the wetness of the season, has stood upon the land; where trench-ploughing was adopted, and a portion of the clay brought to the surface, after heavy falls of rain the water has stood for a time in hollow places; and here the land, in consequence, would seem to be rather soured. The field will be sown out this spring with oats and grass seeds, and I shall watch with anxiety the future effects of the past different treatment.

In the mean time I have relet the farm: the outlay in draining and extra ploughing cost me £6. 18s. 4d. an acre;† but the field in question, which was valued at 4s. 6d. an acre to the outgoing tenant, is rented by the incoming tenant at 20s. an acre on a lease of 14 years.

On a small field of very retentive clay, of an hungry and bastard kind, intermixed with rusty gravel, I tried six years ago, the experiment of trenching with the spade after close and careful draining; I buried the surface soil, which was poor and exhausted; and I brought the sub-soil to the top from the depth of 18 inches. I limed this land and sowed it out with rape and grass seeds. It has been very unproductive ever since, and all my expenditure upon it, hitherto, has been thrown away; for, though dry, it bears no more grass than before the draining. I think, however, that the surface soil is now mellowed by exposure to the atmosphere; and I am about to break up this field and to put it through a rotation, in the confident hope of increased production. I have also ordered a field of 20 acres, of dry and good land, cropped out by a bad tenant, to be treated with a view to this experiment on sub-soil. The field lies in two ridges on the bank of the river Esk: the soil is alluvial deposit: on the lower ridge next to the river the surface is a fine loam of 12 inches deep, incumbent on a sub-soil of sandy loam 16 inches deep. On the upper ridge the loam does not exceed 8 inches, but the sub-soil is a good clay 13 inches deep: in the hands of tenants up to the present time, the depth of the furrow ploughed has never exceeded 6 inches. I have ordered the lower flat to be trench-ploughed to the depth of 14 inches, bringing the virgin loam to the top; I have ordered the upper flat to be stirred with Mr. Smith's sub-soil plough, thus breaking the lower crust, without

* The size of the tiles used was 6 inches for the main drains, and 3 inches for the common drains. The tile-drains were laid 10 yards apart.

	£.	s.	p.
† 70 rods of draining, cutting, laying the tiles, and uplifting, at 4d. per rood	1	2	4
1500 tiles per acre, at 30s. per thousand	2	5	0
Carriage of do. 6s. do	0	9	0
Do. of turf, &c., for covering the tiles, 70 roods, and cutting do. at 6d. per rood, gives per acre	1	15	0
Ploughing with the Deanston plough, with four horses	5	12	4
	1	6	0
Cost per acre	6	18	4

changing the surface. The whole is to be manured equally with bone dust, and a crop of turnips is to be taken.

I shall be happy at a future time, to communicate the comparative result of this different treatment, and I trust I may be pardoned for my present intrusion, which arises from my anxiety to fix the attention of the farmer on this question of the treatment of sub-soil, which by judicious management, I think, may add to the power of production without cost; especially when the surface by long and repeated cropping has been exhausted and has become comparatively sterile. At the commencement of our publication I could not omit an opportunity of endeavoring to use it for the legitimate purpose of inviting accurate experiment, with the view of circulating the extending agricultural knowledge.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, your faithful Servant,

J. R. G. GRAMAM.

From the New England Farmer.

POULTRY.

Dear Sir:—At your request I furnish for your paper a few remarks on the subject of chickens.

1. Never allow more than twelve hens to one rooster: a smaller number, say eight, would perhaps be better.

2. Never allow the roosters to go together: they are very jealous, and always pugnaciously interfering with each other's rights. The strongest lead away the hens: the consequence is, the eggs are fewer and do not hatch so well. Hence the universal complaint that a large number of hens are not as profitable, in proportion, as a smaller number.

3. Chickens require a good deal of water to soften their food, and gravel to grind it. They also require animal food. In winter they often cannot get water nor gravel, nor insects or worms. They are all fed, it may be, with grain, yet do not lay. Supply their natural wants. Give them water, gravel and animal food, such as fat meat, liver, or indeed any kind of fresh meat. Keep them warm, not permitting them to become chilled, and they will lay as well in the winter as during any season.

4. Do not permit your hens to set at different times, or rather only a few at a time. This causes broods of different ages, and the younger are usually injured or deprived of a fair quota of food by the older. When your hens manifest a disposition to set, let them remain on chalk eggs until as many as you intend to set are ready. Then place fifteen eggs under each hen. Select your eggs by holding them up to the light. Those which have bluish, watery specks in them had best be rejected. They do not hatch as well, nor are their chickens as healthy as the eggs that have no blemish.

5. When the young are hatching do not interrupt the hen. When hatched feed them with Indian meal, with a large portion of pounded egg shells. Hens that set "out" as it is called, generally have healthy chickens. I often have examined their nests, and seldom found any remains of the shells in them. The little ones eat them up. I have found that egg shells greatly advance their growth and health.

6. If all the little chickens could be taken from the hen and kept in a room warmed by a stove, I am satisfied from experiments, that they would do much better than to be with the hen.

7. Never allow the young chickens to get wet, nor to become cold. See that they are supplied with ground worms (fishing worms.) They will repay you for this trouble.

8. Three times a year, at least, grease the head, throat, and under the wing of your chickens. A very small proportion of precipitate added to the lard is of service. You will never have your hens troubled with lice if you follow this rule and keep your hen house clean.

9. Never allow your chickens to be without food. I have often been asked what is the best food to make hens lay? I have made several and repeated experiments to decide this question. The result is, give your hens and rooster, (who by the way requires as much, nay more attention than the hens,) water, gravel, and animal food, and they will lay as well on one kind of food as on another. Potatoes, corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, and any thing that they will eat, will do. Boiled food is cheapest and best for hens, especially if kept up all the year, as they should be. I have followed the above rules ever since I owned chickens. We have always had more eggs than was required for use; and our chickens have never had any epidemic among them.

With the exception of moulting season, that is when they shed their feathers, with judicious management, hens will lay for 260 days in the year.

10. Hens lay well and do well for four years. How much longer they would continue fruitful I know not.

11. There is a great difference in hens. Some breeds lay every day, until they empty the ovary. Others twice in three days. Others only every other day. The creole breed are the best layers I have seen, except a breed of Judge Burr's, in New Jersey, called Booby chickens. They lay every day. Eggs large; chickens strong, large and of quick growth. Hens set well.

12. Never frighten nor chase your chickens, unless they get into your garden. In that case I have found the crack of a whip more effectually deterred them than any thing else, from venturing into forbidden ground. I do not know why it is, but they seem more afraid of the smack of the whip than any one would suppose who never tried it.

If these remarks are not deemed sufficient, any other addition will be cheerfully made when required, by

Yours, respectfully,

THOMAS P. HUNT.

WYOMING, PENN.

The Drundard's Friend.

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

ECONOMY IN A FAMILY.—There is nothing which goes so far towards placing people beyond the reach of poverty, as economy in the arrangement of their domestic affairs. It is as much impossible to get across the Atlantic, with half a dozen butts started, or as many bolt holes in the bottom, as to conduct the concerns of a family without economy.—It matters not whether a man furnish little or much for his family, if there is a continual leakage in the parlor, it runs away, he knows not how, and that demon, *Waste*, cries more, like the horse-leech's daughter, until he that provides has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that nothing goes wrongly out of it; not the least article, however unimportant in itself; for it establishes a precedent; nor under any pretence, for it opens the door for ruin to stalk in. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, and assist him in his journey through life. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition carry her no farther than his welfare and happiness, together with that of her children. This should be a sole aim, and the theatre of exploits in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune as he possibly can: do in the counting-room or work-shop. It is not money earned that makes a man wealthy; it is what is saved from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposit of the fruits of his labor with his best friend—and if that friend be not true to him, what has he to hope; if he does not place confidence in the friend of his bosom, where is he to place it. A wife acts not for herself only, but she is the agent of many she loves, and she is bound to act for their good, and not for her own gratification. Her husband's good is the end at which she should aim—his approbation is her reward. Self-gratification in dress, or indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can well entertain, are equally pernicious. The first adds vanity to extravagance—the second fastens a doctor's bill to a long butcher's account, and the latter brings intemperance, the worst of all evils in its train.

SPRUCE BEER.—The proportions are ten gallons of water, three quarts of molasses, a tea-cupful of ginger the same of allspice, three ounces of hops three ounces and a half of the essence of spruce, and half a pint of good yeast. The hops, ginger, and allspice must be boiled together till the hops fall to the bottom; the molasses and spruce are to be dissolved in a bucket-full of the liquor, the whole strained into a cask, and the yeast well stirred in; when the fermentation ceases, the cask is to be bunged up.

GINGER BEER.—For a ten-gallon cask, eleven gallons of water, fourteen pounds of sugar, the juice of eighteen lemons, and one pound of ginger are allowed; the sugar and water are boiled with the whites of eight eggs, and well skimmed; just before coming to the boiling point, the ginger, which must be bruised, is then added, and boiled for twenty minutes; when cold, the clear part is put into the cask, together with the lemon-juice two spoonfuls of yeast; when it has fermented for three or four days it is fined, bunged up, and in a fortnight bottled. It may be made without the fruit.

LATEST NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship Great Western arrived at New York on Sunday at 11, A. M. in 18 days from Bristol, whence she sailed on the 15th March.

The British government are evidently intent on pushing hostilities against China, though but in a small majority when their policy was discussed in the House of Commons. The subject was evidently treated as a party question and not a political one.

We think it may now be fairly presumed that there will not be a large import of foreign grain or bread stuff, required in England before the next harvest, and that it is therefore fair to conclude, that the depressed state of commerce in that country will gradually pass away.

Liverpool, 14th April, 1840.—The business in Cotton for three weeks past has been rather extensive, but the inferior qualities, from the increased supply of such, have, during that time, declined 4d per pound, while the fair and good qualities remain steady at quite as high rates as a month or six weeks ago. The recent imports consist of a larger proportion of ordinary Cotton than has been usual so early in the season, and a lower grade having appeared on the market than before, considerable sales have been made as low as 44d, and in some instances merchantable Cotton have been sold at 44a 5-8d, while we quote fair quality at 5 7-8a 6d per pound.

The depression in the ordinary qualities has been more decided since the 4th inst., when the "Great Western's" accounts were received here. The sales for the week ended 27th ultimo, amounted to 35,300 bales; for that ended 3d inst. they were 32,240 bales, and for the week ended 10th inst. they were 27,670 bales. Of the latter 6290 were Upland, at 44a 6 3-4—13,739 Orleans at 4 3-4 a 8—3900 Alabama and Mobile at 51 8a 6 3-4 and 140 Sea Island at 111a 28d per lb.—Speculators took 2000 bales, and 1500 were taken for export. On Saturday, the 11th inst. the business was estimated at 4000 bales; and yesterday about 5000 were sold.

The duty on Wheat is now reduced to 16s 8d per quarter, and on Flour to 10s 0 3-4d per bbl. There is not however at present any appearance of the duty going lower—but on the contrary the probability is that after a few weeks it must advance again, as the Corn Markets have for the last ten days been excessively dull and Wheat has declined about 10 per cent. owing to remarkably favorable weather for the growing crops. Flour in bond has also declined to 28s per bbl. at which prices the demand is limited.

About 4000 hbls. Turpentine have been disposed of the last few days at 11s for inferior, to 12s 8d per cwt. for good quality.

The sales of Tobacco since the 1st instant, have been about 550 hbls. The range of prices for Virginia Leaf is 4a 8d—stemmed 5a 6d—Kentucky stemmed 6a 8d per lb.

From the Havre Price Current.

Havre, 1st April—COTTON.—The importations of the week amounted to 6876 bales. The sales have been confined to a total of 5497 bales.

The letters received from New York of the 23d Feb. last, which were received here at the beginning of the week, have not produced any effect on the minds of purchasers. Those letters, it is true, announce that prices at New York have been sustained, but at the same time they advise that markets at the South had given way and the decline threatened to increase. The latter circumstances combined with the position of our market for some time past, has induced but few persons to operate. However the sales have been continued and regular, without being large. There has been a demand for export, particularly of Louisiana, (*bon ordinaire a petit courant*.) This has caused a slight rise in the price of this description, a rise which, in some cases—rare ones, however, it must be admitted—may have reached 1 fr. a 1 fr. 50. As to other qualities they have not participated in the advance. Those above *petit courant* have not experienced any marked change, but all other descriptions have gradually declined. Judging from the sales which have been made, the decline on the latter is fr. 1 50 on ordinary qualities, 2 fr. on the very ordinary, and fr. 2 50 on all the lower descriptions. On the whole, prices continue their downward tendency.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cattle.—On Monday and Thursday there were about 300 head of Beef cattle offered, and the greater portion sold at prices ranging from \$6.50 for inferior to \$7.50 per 100 lbs. for prime quality. Sales of Live Hogs are making at \$5a \$5.50 per 100 lbs.

Fish.—Supplies of Herrings and Shad have come in freely. Shad have been in fair demand and sales to a considerable extent were freely made at \$8.75a \$9, for North Carolina trimmed No. 1, principally at the latter price, and at \$8.75 for Susquehanna, and Potomac held firmly to-day at \$9. The sales of Herrings have been large, at \$2.75 for No. 1, and in a few instances at \$2.62 1/2 per bbl.

Plaster.—Sales this week at \$4.50a \$4.62 per ton.

Sugar.—At auction to-day, 62 hbls. Porto Rico were sold at \$5.15 a \$5.80; and 10 hbls. Cuba at \$5.05.

Tobacco.—The receipts of Maryland Tobacco this week have not been as large as last week. Shippers have entered

the market freely, and nearly every hoghead inspected during the week has been taken at prices corresponding with former rates, which we continue with the remark that holders are very firm. The arrival of several vessels, in the Tobacco trade, has caused a slight reduction in freights, and enabled shippers to purchase with more freedom. The current rates of Maryland are \$3.25a \$3.50 and \$4 for common; \$5.50a \$6.50 for fair to good descriptions, and \$7a \$7.50 for fine. The current freights this week are 30a 35s per bbl. to Bremen, and 35a 40s to Holland. Ships of the very first class obtain a little more. Ohio is very much neglected. A few lots were sold this week at \$4.50a \$10 for very common to the best sorts, averaging about \$7. The inspections of the week comprise 656 hbls. Maryland; 81 hbls. Ohio, 9 hbls. Kentucky; and 16 hbls. Virginia. Total 762.

Howard Street Flour.—The last sales of Howard street flour from stores before closing our report of the market last week, were at \$4.75. Early this week holders advanced their rates to \$4.87 1/2, but very few sales we believe have taken place above \$4.75 for good brands. We note sales of about 1500 barrels yesterday and to-day at the last named price. We continue to quote the car and wagon price at \$4.62 1/2.

City Mill's Flour.—We note a sale of 300 bbls. City Mills Flour at \$5 full. There is no stock of this article.

Susquehanna Flour.—Sales up to yesterday inclusive at \$4.87 1/2, but to-day at \$4.81 1/2. The parcels receiving by Tide Water Canal are in beautiful order.

Wheat.—At the beginning of the week some 10000 bushels of Susquehanna wheats reached the market by way of the Tide Water Canal, and were sold at prices varying from 100 to 103 cents. Since then several other parcels of the same description have been received through the same channel, and sales were made yesterday at 98 a 101 cents—the market, owing to the decline of Flour, being less firm than at the beginning of the week. We quote Susquehanna wheats to-day at 98 a 101 cents—a sale to-day at the latter price. We quote fair to prime Md. reds at 95 a 100 cents. Strictly prime might bring 101 or 102 cents.—We note a sale of family flour white wheat to-day at \$1.12 1/2.

Corn.—On Monday, sales of white were made at 49 cents and of yellow at 48 cents. On Wednesday there was a further improvement, sales of white having been made at 47 cents, and of yellow at 50 cents. To-day we have to note a further advance; the transactions in white having been at 47 a 48 cents, and in yellow at 50 a 53 cents.

Rye.—Md. E. Shore is worth 47 a 50 cents. A sale of Susquehanna at 52 cents.

Oats.—We continue to quote Md. at 26 a 27 cents, and Virginia at 24 a 26 cents.—*Amer.*

Since the above, the news by the Great Western is considered as calculated to depress the price of breadstuffs.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

At New York, on Thursday.—900a 1,000 bales Cotton have been sold to-day at previous rates, freights are dull at 1a 9-16d for square bales and 5-8a 11-16d for round.

Genesee flour has been sold to-day, good brands, at \$5.25; Ohio via canal is offered at \$5.12 1/2; Georgetown has been sold at \$5. No change in grain.

On Monday, Cotton was firmer for the news by the Great Western. The rates on that day are 1650 bales at full prices. The stock of flour was light, and it was difficult to say what would be the effects of full receipts; 500 bbls Georgetown sold at \$5.12. Wheat 100a 104; rye and corn, no change.

At the New York Cattle market, on Monday, there were 525 heaves—100 from the South. They were all sold at \$7 to 8.50, averaging \$8.00, an advance of 50 cents per cwt. with a better demand. Only 125 Sheep in market—all sold at \$2, 3 and 41.

At Cincinnati April 25. Flour from boats, \$2 93a \$3 00 Whiskey do do 20a cts; Pork—bulk \$5 1/2 a \$6 00 per 100 lbs.

Charleston May 2. Cotton—Since our last review there has been a slight decline in qualities below fair, in consequence of the advance in the rates of freight; on other descriptions of Upland, prices remain firm, and we can note no alteration.

Rice.—We report sales of 2137 tcs. at from \$2 to 3 1/2 per cwt.

At Philadelphia, April 28. Flour and Meal—We quote the wholesale price of Pennsylvania flour at 4.94 on the Delaware, and 4.87 1/2 on Broad street and on the Schuylkill, and Western 4.87 1/2, and soiled bbls. 4.81a 4.75. Rye Flour steady at 2.87 1/2, with sales. Corn Meal—Sales of Pennsylvania at 2.87 1/2. Brandywine 2.95.—A sale in hbls. at \$13 for country meal. Grain—Sales of 10a 11,000 bushels Wheat at 92a 1.01 per bushel for good red on the Schuylkill afloat, and 1200 bushels prime Susquehanna red received by the Tide Water Canal at 1.02 afloat, all for milling. Rye—demand limited. Sales of Penn. at 51a 50c. Corn—The receipts have fallen off. Sales of 1200 bushels Penn. yellow at 53c. per bushel afloat; sales of several lots of Southern yellow at 54a 52c. and 50c. for white. Oats—fair sales at 30c for South. 600 bushels Flaxseed at 1.12 1/2 per bushel.

At New Orleans, April 26.—Our markets during the past few days have been unusually dull, and a cause can scarcely be given for it. Our merchants begin to despair of finding better times before the close of the business year.

The sales of cotton since this day week, amount to 13,000 bales, at very full rates in the early part but at a decline of 1 cent per lb. since the receipt of the European news, viz from Liverpool to the 11th and 16th and Hayre to the 13th ult.

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at moderate prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good milkers, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at

Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate.

PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome

CARRIAGE HORSES, and a pair of first rate **WORK HORSES**.

Orders for the above addressed to **SAM'L SANDS**, publisher of the "Farmer," will be promptly attended to.

April 29, 1840—1 y.

PIGS.

Four pair of half **BERKSHIRE** pigs for sale. They are the produce of a first rate sow, and by a full blooded Berkshire boar.—Price \$8 a pair. Address, postage paid, **S. SANDS**, April 29.

Proprietor American Farmer.

ROHAN POTATOES

The subscriber has a small lot of this valuable Potato.—Apply at the office of the American Farmer. **SAMUEL SANDS.**

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

For Sale by **Robert Sinclair, Jr. & Co., Light-street, near Pratt-street wharf,**

Viz: London's Agriculture, Horticulture, Plants and Architecture; McMahon's Gardener, 9th edition; Lawrence's Farmers' Calendar, Haynes on Strawberry, Gooseberry, &c.; American Forest Trees; Bridgman's Gardener's Assistant; do Florist's Guide; American do do; American and Hind's Farmer; Treatise on Cattle; Foxenden's Farmer, Gardener and Orchardist, 3 volumes; Parley's Botany; Nuttall's do; Parley's Ornithology; Book of Fruits; Johnston's Theory and Practice of Draining and Embanking; Agricultural Chemistry, by Sir H. Davy, abridged; Ruffin on Calcareous Manures; Weeks on Bees; Butler's Farmer's Manual; Young Florist's.

April 29, 1840—1t.

BET SEED.

We have received from the grower, near London, Mangle Wurzel, Ruta Baga, and the real Selkirk Sugar Beet, which on good ground and all things favorable, will bring Beets 30 lbs each.

We have also a very choice supply of the different kinds of English Peas, Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Lettuce, Onion, Carrot, Radish, Cucumber, Parsnips, Turnips, Celery, Savoy, &c. raised by the same gentleman that hath these 25 years supplied us with those seeds that have been so highly approved by our patrons, and the present lot of Seeds have come to hand in fine order, and are for sale wholesale and retail by **SAM'L AULT & SON,** Corner Calvert and Water street.

P. S. For sale as above, Books on Gardening &c. for 19 10t.

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eulaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously.

N. B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap 22 3m

E. J. COOPER & Co.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Will be made to order by the subscriber, (the patentee,) in Baltimore. Price \$150. A machine is warranted to cut fifteen acres of any kind of grain in a day, if well managed; to cut the grain cleaner, and leaves it in better order for binding, than is usually done by the cradle. It is supposed to be equally adapted to the cutting of rice by those who are acquainted with its cultivation. Machines ordered for this purpose will be furnished with broad tread wheels suited to soft ground. The demand became so great last year, at the approach of harvest, that a sufficient number of machines could not be made in time. From the high reputation which they earned for themselves in the harvest, added to their former character, a great demand is anticipated. As the expense of manufacturing is heavy, and a failure of the wheat crop would probably prevent a sale of machines, it is my design to limit the manufacture to the number positively ascertained to be wanted. Farmers are requested on this account to send their orders as early as practicable. nov 20 6m

OBED HUSSEY, Baltimore.

FOR SALE.

If application be made immediately, an imported **MALTESER JACK** of fine size and form, now nine or ten years old, which has proved himself a sure getter of very fine mules. Price \$500, and for any other particulars refer to the Editor of this paper.

ap 1 1f

THOMAS EMORY, Eastern Shore, Md.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, FRUIT TREES &c.

100,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, or any other reasonable quantity or of cuttings, are now offered for sale. The trees are genuine; all being raised by the subscriber, either at his Nursery here, or at his Southern establishment, at Portsmouth, in Lower Virginia. Also the Elms, Cantons, Brousses, Moretti or Alpines, &c. &c. Fruit trees of all the different species; and of the most celebrated and superior kinds; the collection now offered is large.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Miscellaneous Flowering Plants, for 1839, is ready, and will be sent to all who apply. In that Catalogue, the very best kinds of fruit, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a Star.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Baltimore Hill, Morris, Mass. Oct. 1839—nov 5 29t

JOHN T. DURDING & CO.

Offer to the public generally, a large stock of ploughs, embracing all the most approved kinds—Self-sharpeners, Wiley, Beach, New-York, Hillside, &c.; Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Page's Corn and Seed Dropper, Wheat Fan and Grain Cradle, with a general assortment of useful articles. Castings for ploughs and machinery of all descriptions furnished to order by the pound or ton. Repairs done with neatness and despatch. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves. Prices on all articles made on the most pleasing terms.

Grant and Ellicott-streets, rear of Dinwiddie and Kyle's. fe 26

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. **R. B. CHENOWETH,** Corner of Front & Ploughmen sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, a o. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 1 y

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the liberal patronage he has received from the public since the establishment of his Repository in 1825.

During this long period he has studied successfully his own interest by identifying them with the interest of his customers in being prompt and faithful in the execution of their orders.

His present facilities for manufacturing agricultural implements, are not surpassed by any other establishment in this country, he can therefore afford them on as reasonable terms as any other person for the same quality of work. His present stock of implements are extensive both in quality and variety to which he would invite the attention of those who wish to purchase.

A liberal discount will be made to all cash purchasers, and those who purchase to sell again.

The following names are some of his leading articles, viz: His **PATENT CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS**, wood and iron frames but all with his patent double eccentric feeders, with or without extra Knives, prices varying from \$33 to \$110, subject to cash discount, he challenges the world to produce a better machine for cutting long forage. Myer's **WHEAT FAN** and **ELLIOTT'S PATENT HORIZONTAL WHEAT FANS**, both a very superior article. Fox & Borland's **PATENT THRESHING MACHINES** and Martineau's **PATENT HORSE POWERS**, also superior articles.—A great variety of **PLOUGHS**, wrought and cast Shares, of all sizes and prices; Gid-on Davis's improved **PLOUGHS**, of Davis's own make of Patterns, which are sufficiently known to the public not to require recommendation; 100 **CORN CULTIVATORS**, also expanding **CULTIVATORS**, both iron and wood frames, and new plan; **TOBACCO CULTIVATORS**.

F. H. Smith's PATENT LIME SPREADERS, the utility of which has been made known to the public; together with a general assortment of **FARMING IMPLEMENTS**; **PLOUGH CASTINGS** of every description and superior quality kept constantly on hand at retail or by the ton; also, **MACHINE** and other **CASTINGS** furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms, his iron Foundry being furnished with the best materials and experienced workmen with ample machinery running by steam power for turning and fitting up machinery.

ALSO—Constantly on hand **D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS**;—In store **POTATOES** and common **SEED OATS**, **TIMOTHY** and **HEMDS SEEDS** all of superior quality.—All orders will be promptly attended to. **JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,** Farmers' Repository, Pratt street, Near the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Depot.

I WILL EXCHANGE

1 Good active property situated on Pratt street in fee, consisting of a lot and three brick houses built in the most substantial manner, for a good Farm in the State of Maryland, that can be valued at about \$6000. Letters addressed to the subscriber post paid will be attended to. **J. POWER.** ap 3 3t

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has for sale in lots, about 40,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, which he will sell at a reasonable price.

The trees will be warranted genuine, and packed so as to bear transportation to any part of the country in safety.

Baltimore, Feb. 25.

EDWARD P. ROBERS.

FOR SALE—2 pair **PIGS**, 3-4 Berkshire and 1 4 Chester; they are 4 to 5 months old—price 15 dollars per pair.

Also—A half **Durham BULL**, 12 months old, by Mr. Bolt's corner's bull, a beautiful roan, large and handsome. Price 30 dollars. Enquire of **S. SANDS**, office American Farmer. a 15 3t

AMERICAN GARDEN SEED, FRESH AND GENUINE, AND BEST SUITED TO A SOUTHERN CLIMATE.

BY **THOMAS DENNY,**

Seedsman, Ellicott-street, near Pratt,

Who has on hand a great variety of the most useful kinds of **GARDEN SEED**, consisting of the best Early Blood Turnip Seed, Long Blood Beet, Sugar Beet, white and yellow, being part of a lot imported by Mr. Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, and a part imported by one of the first houses in Boston; also Mangel Wurzel for stock, raised in Conn., by very skilful gardeners; Early and Late **CABBAGE SEED** of the very best and most useful varieties; **RADISH**, Short and Long Top Scarlet; White and Yellow Turnip; White Naples, White and Black Spanish, &c. &c. **TURNIP SEED**, fine assorted Early and Late; **RUTA BAGA** and **YELLOW HYBRID**; imported Cauliflower; Broccoli, Lettuce, Tomatoes, Squash, Parsnips, Carrots, Cucumbers, &c. &c.; Early and Late Peas, (Dwarf and Tall), very superior.

—ALSO—

FIELD SEED, viz: Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herds or Red Top, English and Italian Rye Grass, very superior imported Scotch Oats, American do. that will not degenerate, being acclimated and grown in this State and Virginia, Vetches. White Dutch and Lucerne Clover, English Turf or Lawn Grass, a new article; Kentucky Blue Grass, **ROHAN POTATOES**, Early White Hill Potatoes, (not English,) but true Yankees, the best in the world, Common Field Pumpkin Seed, Mammoth Pumpkin Seed from a Pumpkin that weighed 150 lbs. Early Garden and Crop Corn in variety. Dutton's Pure White Twin, (said to shell 6 bushels per bbl.) Badon, Dutton, Schartz's Large Golden Yellow, &c. &c. Garden Tools, assorted—Agricultural books, treating on best mode of farming and treatment of Stock, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Mulberry Trees, and the Management of Silk Worms, &c. &c.

N. B. Orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants, Shrubs, &c. will be duly attended to by timely notice, from a source that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Ap. 1—6t.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beets, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be \$25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about \$200. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.—The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obad Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and nooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best, as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 24 feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be \$130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to \$100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty-street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost \$150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price \$5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Planing machines; Tenning do; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for tenoning the same, of various kind, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep-up with the times,) an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of **Edwards & Cobb**, No. 7, N. Charles street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning-shop, No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty-street. **GEORGE PAGE.**